JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,542—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says :—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th Nov.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, [illegible]NDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

[illegible]BAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and [illegible] of each month.

[illegible] SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* [illegible]ACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	[illegible] de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible]ellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

[illegible] MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

[illegible]BAY LEAVE TRIESTE on [illegible] of each month.

[illegible]N TICKETS
[illegible] Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible]THS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
[illegible]THS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625.

[illegible] Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

[illegible]amer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	A. Mitis	4,263	350	21st Dec.

[illegible]g at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO .... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 30th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Per Doz. Rs.	a.	CASH. Pts. Per Doz. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Qts. Per Doz. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Pts. Per Doz. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN	44	0	23	8	49	0	26	4
POMARD	25	0	13	12	27	14	15	6
MACON	23	0	12	12	25	10	14	4
BEAUNE	28	8	15	12	31	12	17	8
CHABLIS	27	0	15	0	30	0	16	12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT AND BRANCHES, Open DAY AND NIGHT, Under European Supervision.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION, AND CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES:—CUMBALLA HILL, & BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON.—1895-96.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR GREETING
CARDS!!
An immense choice of Varieties to select from,
Exceptionally the best and cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is solicited.

CHEAP PACKETS OF CHOICE SELECTED CARDS.
From As. 4 and upwards.
NEW LEATHER GOODS.
NEW PERFUMES.
Now on view at Both of our Establishments.

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTER.
'XMAS CARDS
For Home Sending.

1. The Bombay Fruit Seller.
2. The Cathedral High School.
3. Rajabai Tower.
4. Rope Dancers.
5. Crawford Market.
6. Hindoo Girls Drawing Water from a Well.
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8. Interior of a Hindoo Temple.
9. A Brahmin Astrologer.
10. Secretariat Buildings.
11. The Bombay High Court.
12. The Doctor and his Client.
13. Consulting for his Fortune.
14. How a Barber Shaves his Customer.
15. The Apollo Hotel.
16. Cobblers Repairing Shoes.
17. Victoria Terminus Station.
18. A Group of Coolies Playing Geherias.
19. Taboot Procession.
20. Yatch Club Buildings, &c., &c.

ANNAS 10.

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. **MADON, SONS & CO.,** Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road.
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &c.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY AND ALL STABLE REQUISITES.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents :—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and **CHRISTMAS** Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND **NEW YEAR'S CARDS.** Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, **KEMP AND CO., LD.,** BYCULLA.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TO-DAY!
TO-DAY!!
TO-DAY!!!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
NEW MILLINERY,
COMPRISING NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO." Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 24th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 24th November, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "ARROYO."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ARROYO," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

THE MEETING advertised for the 7th, 11th, and 13th January, 1896, is POSTPONED until the 11th, 13th, and 15th February, 1896—1st entries close 15th December, 1895; 2nd entries close 15th January, 1896; and 3rd entries close 1st February, 1896, and not as previously advertised.

A. W. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the twenty-second of May last, the public are advised that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now leaves Bombay at 17-38 o'clock on FRIDAYS only for Poona, will be DISCONTINUED on and after FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen, upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd November, 1895.

FOR SALE.

A PLOT of Vacant Ground, containing about 8,600 square yards, situate at DeLisle Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station. For particulars apply to

LAKSHUMAN H. CHANDHARI, L.C.E.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort;
OR,
GANGADAS MULJI MOWJI,
Fopalwady, Bhooleshwar.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome well-bred BAY WALER PAIR, 16 hands, 5 years, quiet in Harness, and very good Steppers.

2. A CHESNUT PAIR of ARABS, very showy in Harness and quiet to ride.

3. A PAIR of GREY ARABS, 14-2, 5 and 6 years, very fast, with good action, suitable for a Victoria or Mail Phaeton, good Hacks.

4. A stylish varnished GIG with a Bay Country-bred Pony, 14 hand.

5. A brand new stylish VICTORIA, by Simpson, of Madras, for one or pair of Horses.

6. A miniature circular-pointed BROUGHAM, by above maker, quite new.

7. An ENGLISH GIG, by Windower, light and clean, running nearly as good as new.

8. Ralli Cart.

9. A Bennett's DOG-CART, with Brimsmead Patent Adjusting Shafts, suitable for 14 Arab to 15 hands, Waler.

POLO SADDLES, by the best leading Makers—Soutar, Whippy, Smith, and others. Harness of every description. Single, pair horses and four-in-hand. Conveyances with single or pair of horses available on hire by the month.

For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., and for opinion or trial of above Horses to Lieut.-Colonel ANDERSON, Byculla Livery Stables.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON
TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-8 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE of CASSUM POONJA in the Business carried on under the name of GANGJEE POONJA and Co. as Dealers in Earthenware and Glassware, CEASED from THIS DAY. The public is requested not to deal with the said CASSUM POONJA, as a Member of the said Firm of GANGJEE POONJA and Co. All creditors of the said Firm are requested to send in their claims to the Firm within 14 days from this day, otherwise the claim will be considered as waived.

GANGJEE POONJA.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.

THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.

As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhans Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1895.

MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,
DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER,

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes, Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1884, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered.

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address,—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdas' stock-in-trade at No. 51, Medows Street, consisting of jewellery, such as diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, and sapphire rings, necklace, bracelets, necktie pins, &c., will be resumed TO-DAY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel and opposite Y. M. C. A., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, porcelain, and platedware, one first-rate sweet-toned cottage piano by Marcks and Co., China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. B. CLANCY, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome French-polished plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and English makers, best porcelainware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of valuable ferns, Japanese chrysanthemums, Poona standard roses, Ceylon palms, and many other flowers and shrubs, also Bussorah fowls and goats, &c., &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thorn Bank, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, made to order by "John Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of HERBERT GREAVES Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome English-built victoria in very good order.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, office, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, mirror backed sofa, dining and drawing-room cabinets, chifloniers, handsome single, double, and treble door bevelled glass almyras, ottoman, revolving pigeon-hole office tables, easy and light reclining and revolving chairs, wardrobes, sideboards, teapoys, card-table, dumbwaiter, book and show cases, one Madras pattern travelling coach, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p m. on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 1st December, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,598 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,330 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by public road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, bungalows, outhouses, cocoanut, and jack trees, a large well, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,703 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. Thorough English education and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 24 ARAB HORSES OF THE 1st LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

24 Arab horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, suitale for driving and riding purposes.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of Mrs. Fischer, consisting of glassware and crockery, majolica flower pots and flower holders, bronze table ornaments, oil paintings and oleographs, table and wall lamps, telescope, guitar, carpenters' tools, spoons and forks, set of double harness, garden lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE PAINTINGS AND PERFUMERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. J. Kaufmann and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Shvamvur and Co., Kurrachee.

1 pair large paintings with mirrors in gilt frames.
1 large painting with mirror in gilt frames.
7 dozens and 1 bottle perfumery from Bleuze Hadankourt, Paris.

Property on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lord Colin Campbell, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood glass-door cupboards, chest of drawers, octagon, side and writing tables, teapoys, cushioned sofa and easy chairs, arm chairs, wash-hand stand with furniture, cane chairs and teapoys, iron single bedstead with wire mattress, iron folding cot, Japanese screen, cupboard, glass book-case, dressing table, table lamps, filter cane tiffin basket, China flower pots, writing table, bookstand, book presses, screens, saddle, a well-bred white Kathiawar bull-calf about one year old, sire and dam over 15 hands, intended for breeding purposes in England, a strong-made teakwood cage by John Roberts and Co., &c.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The bull and cage could be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior saddlery, boots, and shoes, manufactured by Messrs. CREST BROTHERS, of Cawnpore, consisting of a few sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, tan leather shooting boots, lace boots, canvas, tan shoes, tennis and Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, ladies' lace boots and Oxford shoes, &c.

The boots and shoes will be sold outright by the pair to suit all buyers, and the whole is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 single barrel quackenbush rifle.
1 sweet-toned square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co.
4 boxes still hock.
1 case 34 tins gypsaline for walls and ceilings.
116 boxes Indian cigars.
2 bales 148 bundles woollen puttees.

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing desk, book-shelf, sample cupboards, teakwood chairs, bentwood chairs, copying presses, safe with stand, letter scale and weights, punkha screens, sample tables, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Juggimal Bhooloomal, Delhi—

Ex s.s. Baroda.

1425—1-20—10 bales each 5 cwt. strawboards, 25+30", 8-12 and 16 ozs. and 2lbs. per sheet.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the partners in the late firm of Sallayman Hajee Ally & Co.

T H B C—1569—296-7—2 cases coatings.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed—

T H B C—2628—31-37—2 cases plush.
2617 10 „ coatings.
2685A 3 „ cotton cheeks.
2685B 1 „ „

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motan—

R M—44-45—2 bales 40 pieces, 48in. black unions.
62—1 „ 10 „ 48in. printed coatings.
74—1 „ 70 „ 26-27in. cretonnes.
81-84—3 „ 42 „ 50in. fancy coatings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 lady's saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grant's Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by W. Brest, London, fancy bamboo furniture, stone garden stands with flower pots, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Mr. W. C. SMITH, changing his residence.

The property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund and Choonilal Motichund .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockchund Kapoorchund .... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., the under mentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.:—

2 bhikhvalis containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond, ruby, and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galuband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (magaj) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 rutties.
5 brilliant pairs and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25½ rutties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of paulins, harness, and saddlery, leather cuttings, old cordage, old gunny, and canvas, &c.

Also packing cases, casks, bags, and scrap iron.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, GOLD REPEATER WATCH, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable and rare books and manuscripts in English, Phelvi, Zend, Persian, and Gujrati, pertaining to Parsee religion, also books on literature, a gold repeater jewelled hunting watch with gold chain, palanquin clock, University clock, &c., the property of the late DHUNJEEBHAI FRAMJEE PATEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Rampart Row, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and close to the office of the P. and O. Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with pool and pyramid balls, cues, marking board, six-light gas lamps complete, folding harmonium, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar's, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE SERVICE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales grey jacconetts.
1 case washing cloth.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1895.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
A Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	[illegible]	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any [illegible] ccident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance [illegible] All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places of the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS	£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State. Only experienced men need apply. Applications, with copies of Certificates, to be forwarded to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

GUZERAT COLLEGE AHMEDABAD.

WANTED,—A PRINCIPAL for the above College on a Salary of Rs. six hundred rising to eight hundred. Candidates must be graduates in honours of a University of Great Britain or Ireland. Applications should show age, degree and qualifications and be accompanied by testimonials. They should be made before January 31, 1896, to the undersigned, to whom references for further information can be made.

M. C. GIBB,
Acting Collector and President, Guzerat College Board.
Ahmedabad, 14th November, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. [illegible]ROJEE JEHANGIER [illegible] Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—[illegible]m: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per [illegible]t. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FU[illegible] compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOS[illegible] on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACC[illegible]num on Balances not excee[illegible] fall below Rs. 500 during the [illegible]

LOANS and CA[illegible] Security of Goods, Produce, [illegible]nd approved personal Security.

Every descripti[illegible]cted.

Full informati[illegible]lished on application.

[illegible]oard,
[illegible]NACK,
Manag[illegible]
Esplanade [illegible]

COMPTOIR [illegible]ESCOMPTE DE PA[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee: Budget meeting, 3 p.m.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
F. C. E. University Examination Result, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. Dennis Osborne, 5-45 p.m.
The "Barmecide," Frere Fletcher School, 6 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay W. C. T. Union, Mr. Haji Cassum's Bungalow, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Arroyo entered and the steamers Goa and Naderi left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Kapurthalla entered the dock on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Monts, Majunga, Mayolle, Diago, Suarz, and Nossibe, per extra s. s. Hoosinee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day, Monday.

Bombay Christian Women's Temperance Union.—The Bombay Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold their annual meeting in Mr. Hajee Cassum's Bungalow Grant Road, this evening, at 8-30. An interesting programme has been arranged, and addresses will be given by Mrs. Stephens, Mr. William Drewett, of Luton, and the Rev. Cyril Mayhew, Chaplain of Byculla.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Zampa	Harold
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi
Gavote	Charming	Boggetti
Selection	La Cigale	Godfrey
Valse	Fore dor	Royle
Galop	Champagne	O Schirbel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Hospital.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Liberty Bell	Sousa
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey
Piccolo Solo	The Deep Blue Sea	Brewer
Valse	German Love Songs	Hartmann
Serenade	Der Engel Lied	Braga
Reminiscences of Ireland		Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Lecture.—The Rev. J. T. Sunderland (of U. S America), who has just arrived from England as a representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association (London), with a view to promote fraternal relations between the liberal religious societies of India and the Unitarians of England and America, will give a public address at the Framji Cowasji Hall, at 5-30, this evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will occupy the chair on the occasion. Subject: "The Liberal Religious Thought of England and America." All are cordially invited.

Death of a Millionaire.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Chunda Ramjee, reputed to be a millionaire, which took place, last evening, at his residence in the Fort. He was the chief partner of the well-known firm which bears his name, and was pioneer of the jute industry in this presidency. He started one of the earliest jute mills at Lower Colaba, and some years later had it transferred to Calcutta, where it proved to be a very profitable undertaking. The deceased seldom took a part in public affairs, but was a prominent figure in local commercial circles. He latterly carried on the business of a shroff on an extensive scale.

Domestic Infelicity.—Timothy Buckly, lately an engineer, was, on Saturday, charged by Constable Tadman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly. Constable Tadman stated that accused, who had been residing apart from his wife, went to her house at De Lisle Road on Friday evening, and while under the influence of liquor, commenced abusing her. The people residing in the neighbourhood requested him to desist from using filthy language and to leave the place, but as Buckly would not hear them, they called the police and gave him in custody. Accused stated that he was driving along the De Lisle Road, when he was arrested by the police at the instigation of his wife. He was cautioned and discharged.

Arrest of a Nawab.—Some two years ago Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, passed an exparte decree against Nawab Mir Abdul Russul of Beyla, at the instance of a creditor, for Rs. 1 500, payable in a week. The Nawab failed to pay the amount within that time, and the judgment creditor obtained a warrant for his arrest. The Nawab evaded the arrest by hiding himself, for two years, but on Thursday evening he was arrested by a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and on the following morning taken before Mr. Spencer, the Registrar, who ordered him to be released on giving a security for the amount of the decree. Mr. Mirzoolfakaralli, son of the late Nawab of Surat, and a relative of the young Nawab, having offered the required security, he was released.

The Queensland Waltz.—This waltz, a copy of which has been sent to us by Messrs. Soundy and Co., should be welcomed by the many in Bombay who love to "Trip it as they go, On the light fantastic toe." To begin with it is something new, then it is easy, and it is composed, we understand, by a former resident of Bombay, Jean Lamond. A pretty scroll, with graceful grasses, and a small map of Queensland are the external decorations. The piece commences with an introductory bugle-call running through a few bars. This is followed by the waltz proper, a pretty little melody in E, which soon changes into A. This is followed by a bugle-call in D, passing on into a pretty air in G. Towards the close the melody in the first key mentioned is again introduced, and a *lento* passage completes the whole. The piece is carefully marked throughout, so that no one need have any difficulty in carrying out the ideas of the composer with regard to the expression in this musical waltz.

Alleged Breach of Trust.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rampiari, a Purdesee woman, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 175, belonging to one Purshotum Runchord. It appears that complainant lived in a house belonging to the husband of the accused woman, and owed him Rs. 6 for three months' rent. On the 30th ultimo the landlord's wife (accused) demanded the rent from the complainant, when the latter, it was alleged, gave her, in the presence of two persons, a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 175, in pledge. About ten days afterwards complainant went to demand the return of the necklace, when accused denied all knowledge of it. Complainant thereupon made a report to the police, but as he could not substantiate the complaint by any evidence, he was referred to a court of law, and hence the case. Before the magistrate he produced two witnesses about whom he had made no mention to the police, but as their evidence was not sufficient to prove the charge, the accused was discharged.

Attempt to Defraud the Railway Company.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hossein Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Amir Banoo, a Mahomedan lad, aged twelve, with travelling by the company's train from Itola to Grant Road without a ticket, and thereby defrauding the company to the extent of Rs. 3-2-0. It appears that the accused got into the Ahmedabad passenger train at the Baroda Station on Friday morning with a ticket for Itola. He, however, did not get down at the latter station, and continued his journey towards Bombay. On arrival of the train at the Bassein Station, Mr. F. De Silva, a travelling ticket examiner, entered the compartment occupied by accused and other passengers to examine their tickets, when accused attempted to conceal himself under the seat, but was found out, and on being told to show the ticket, he produced one from Baroda to Itola. Accused admitted the offence, and stated that he had left the Baroda Station not with the intention of going to Itola but with the object of coming down to Bombay, to find out some work for him. As he had no money he could not purchase a ticket from Baroda to Bombay. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 10 with the alternative to suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Bombay Merchant in Prabhas Patan.—A correspondent, writing from Prabhas Patan on the 15th instant, says:—Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, a well-known Bhatia gentleman of Bombay, arrived here with his family, on the 12th instant, to perform some religious ceremonies. During his stay here he was a guest of the Durbar, being highly respected by all the officials of the Nawab of Junaghad. He gave large festivals to Brahmins and the poor, and distributed clothes and alms amongst them according to their rank and position. He also distributed prizes and clothes amongst the students of Patan in the Durbar Cutcheri before a large and influential gathering of the officers and well-known citizens of Patan. The gentlemen present were:—Messrs. Vithaldass Damodher Thackersey, Prataproy Vasantroy, Vahivatdar of the Patan Province, Dossabhai K. Ghandy, Vahivatdar and Chief Magistrate of Patan, Mr. Vaz, Police Commissioner, and Tooljashanker Doorghashanker, Police Commissioner of the Patan Province, Chhotalal Jadavrai Majmoodar, Vahivatdar of Chorwad, Makandroy Prataproy, Premjee Raghavjee, Darbar Runchhod Vishnu, and several other leading citizens and officers. The hall was crowded. Mr. Dossabhai K. Ghandy was called to the chair. After recitation by the students, Mr. Vithaldas delivered a long and very interesting speech on education, explained at full length its advantages, and finally requested the chairman to distribute the prizes to the students. Subsequently Messrs. Chhotalal Jadavroy and Prataproy Vasantroy, in their addresses, spoke very highly of Mr. Vithaldas for his act of benevolence and said that by his charitable acts many persons were benefitted in different parts of Kathiawar. The assembly dispersed after distribution of "pan, gulab, and attar" to the visitors, and sweetmeats to the students. Mr. Vithaldas has also, at the request of the Brahmin community, generously consented to fit up a water-pump to a well in Brahampuri.

AN INTERESTING CASE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, 4th Judge)

MORESHWAR CASSINATH *vs.* CAITAN DE MELLO.

Claim from either the return of a rare stamp, or in the alternative to recover its value, viz., Rs. 100, though its price in the catalogue of the bacteriological collections was set down at £20. Mr. Baboorao, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. De Souza, with Mr. De Quadros, represented defendant. Plaintiff had taken to the collection of rare stamps both ancient and modern, and in the course of his labour in making such collection he came across a Great Britain ten pence red-brown plate No. 2 stamp. On the 14th of August last plaintiff showed this stamp to the defendant and gave it to him to enquire as to its genuineness, and if possible to procure for him some more like stamps, the defendant promising to return it the following day. Defendant however did not turn up according to his promise to return the stamp, and the plaintiff called at his office in the Fort, when defendant pronounced the stamp to be genuine, but did not return the same, alleging that he had forwarded it to his friend in Poona, to ascertain if some more such stamps could be procured there, and asked the plaintiff to call for it in two or four days. Accordingly on the 21st August the plaintiff went to the defendant, but the stamp was not forthcoming, and a notice was then served on defendant calling upon him for the immediate return of the stamp, but no reply was received. Plaintiff afterwards instituted criminal proceedings against the defendant before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who after recording evidence referred plaintiff to the Civil Court, and hence the present suit. Mr. De Souza for the defence denied conversion, but alleged a sale to the defendant, not personally to his client, but as agent to Messrs. Mama and Company for Rs. 50, the defendant having passed a promissory note to the plaintiff for the amount which had not been paid.

His Honour the Fourth Judge, in disposing of the case, remarked that never was so weak a defence set up, and it had from the beginning to experience many difficulties as it was fraught with inherent defects. It was admitted that the stamp was a rarity, and both the parties to the suit entertained "bona-fide" doubt as to its genuineness, and they had not been cognizant of its value. Could it then be accepted, his Honour asked, that at the outset plaintiff offered to the defendant the option to purchase the stamp for Rs. 50 and that payment was to have been made the next day? It was alleged that payment of Rs. 50 was offered the next day, but was refused. There was no reason assigned for such refusal. The learned Judge was of opinion that there was no sale at the price stated, and that was the reason why payment was refused when preferred. Again, there was no reply made to the notice asserting the sale and the proferred payment of the promissory note. Under the circumstances the court had not the least hesitation in awarding the plaintiff's claim. If the stamp was not proposed to be returned, a decree would be passed for the amount claimed with costs.

Mr. De Souza thereupon produced the stamp and offered to return it to the plaintiff, who identified it, and elected to take it back which he did.

The court then passed a decree for the plaintiff for nominal damages and court costs, and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which three Native Christians, named Agostinho Benasis, Sant Anna Fernandes, and Salvadore Rodrigues, of a theatrical company, stood charged with defamation and abetment of that offence, in that they held up to public ridicule one Manoel Sequeira and his family, and defamed them at a performance given at a theatre at Grant Road, on the night of the 27th October last. Mr. L. D'Souza appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused.

The complainant, Manoel Sequeira, in his information, stated that he was butler in the employ of a Parsee gentleman, and resided at Sleater Road, with his wife and a daughter, aged three years. He knew one Salvadore Rodrigues, alias Chinny, who was a notorious character. For the last two years or so Salvadore had been giving performances in one of the Grant Road theatres in the Concanim language, caricaturing people and otherwise defaming them publicly, if they did not yield to his extortionate demands. In the middle of the month of October last, complainant was informed that the said Salvadore Rodrigues was about to give a theatrical performance where amongst other things complainant and his family would be held up to public ridicule and defamed, and he (complainant) brought the fact to the notice of the Superintendent of Police of that Division. The performance was held on the 27th October last, at which complainant did not attend, but on enquiring of those persons who were present at that theatrical performance, he was informed that very dirty and indecent allusions were made regarding himself and his wife by two actors, named Agostinho and Sant Anna. Amongst other things it was alleged about the complainant that he was a low character, that he was living on the shameful earnings of his wife, and that their child was illegitimate. The complainant stated that all the above statements were false and malicious, and calculated to lower him in the estimation of his friends and society at large. He further alleged that Agostinho and Sant Anna were coached up under the instructions and directions of Salvadore Rodrigues. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, first accused, Agostinho Benasis, stated that he did not act about complainant, but sang a song about Mary Antona, and did not take complainant's name. The accused did not represent Mary Antona, and did not say that she had a child by another man. Second accused, Sant Anna, said that he did not dance that song, but danced the song "Goldsmith," and made some fun about it. He did not represent complainant, and was not dressed in shirt, trousers, and coat, but had a dhotur and a turban. He did not say that complainant was a low character. Third accused, Salvadore Rodrigues stated that complainant used to act in his company, and took contracts, but as he once darkened the light and people began to bawl out, he did not give him the contract again. So complainant left them and commenced molesting their boys, and was fined twice or thrice for assault. Complainant gave performance of his own, but when accused gave their own he summoned them before the magistrate. The magistrate held that the charge of defamation was proved against the accused, and fined them each Rs. 100.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	...	1	...	..	1	...	16	18
B "	..	..	1	...	1	...	12	14
C "	...	1	...	...	2	...	16	19
D "	...	1	1	1	2	...	16	21
E "	..	1	..	1	2	...	23	27
F "	..	1	2	...	1	...	22	26
G "	..	1	2	...	3	...	21	27
H " Cadets	...	..	...	...	2	1	41	44
I " Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	36
K " Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	20
L " Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	74	75
Army Staff	..	1	..	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	...	7	7	4	17	1	329	365

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, and C. E. Palmer, Lieuts. F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter master), H. R. H. Wilkinson, R. G. Snell, and C. C. James, and 2nd Lieuts J. Leask and H. Fein.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 21st November, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 16th November 1895	11,563,000
Balance to be remitted from 17th November 1895 to 31st March 1896	5,437,000

FIRE AT THE DE LISLE ROAD.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE HOPE MILL

On Saturday evening a large and alarming fire broke out at the Hope Mill, De Lisle Road, resulting in the entire destruction of its ring-throstle department and a partial damage to the carding-room, and involving a loss to the extent of about five lakhs of rupees. The fire-brigade lascars, under the immediate directions of Mr Nichols, worked with commendable zeal and energy, and it was simply through their indefatigable labour that the conflagrations were confined to that department only in which they originally broke out. The mill was built about three years ago. Several mills belonging to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company are situated in close proximity of the mill, and grave fears were entertained about their safety, especially for the Connaught Mill, which is only a few yards away. Mr. Farlow, the Superintending Engineer of the Greaves Cotton Mill, with his assistants and a few men, immediately appeared on the scene and set four donkey engines of his mills to work on the burning mill, but finding that the flames had entirely enveloped the department, which it was beyond any hope to save, and that the wind might carry the burning brands and sparks to the neighbouring mills, he directed the hoses to the Connaught Mill, and commenced pouring water over the windows, doors, and the roof, and thus saved that mill from the clutches of the fire. About half-past 11 o'clock Mr. Farlow, finding that the Connaught and other neighbouring mills were quite safe, again turned the hoses of his donkey engines towards the burning mill, and rendered valuable assistance to the fire-brigade in extinguishing the flames.

The mill was working for the whole day and it was closed as usual in the evening, when the manager, Mr. Byramji Hormusji Mistry, locked the doors of all the rooms and went home. About 8-45 p.m., a purdesee watchman on duty at the mill observed volumes of smoke emanating from the south-east corner of the ring-throstle department on the first floor. The purdesee broke open one of the windows and ran upstairs, and having ascertained the exact place of the conflagration raised an alarm, and then ran to inform the manager, who lives close by. The manager immediately came up, and having opened the doors, set the mill fire-engine to work with the assistance of two or three lines of hoses attached to the hydrant; but the flames took a formidable hold in a few minutes. Telephonic messages were then sent to the different fire-brigade stations through the Market Exchange, but before the messages could be delivered, the foreman in charge of the Chinchpoogly steamer observed a lurid glare of the flames towards the De Lisle Road, and informed Mr. Ratcliff, who sent a message to the market and having ascertained the locality of the fire drove to the scene. On arriving at the spot he found the flames raging rapidly. He took up his position near the gate and began working at a hydrant of six inches. The Nesbit Road engine, under Mr. Bean, Pydhownie under Mr. Wilson, Gowalia Tank under Mr. Naronha, and the Fort under Weston, arrived on the scene and were located two hundred yards apart from each other, and commenced playing on the flames, which had by this time taken a strong hold of the spinning department, and for a time baffled all the energy of the fire-brigade. About half-an-hour after the outbreak the wooden-dammered roof over the spinning department came down with a loud crash and the liquid flames curled out from several windows, which began to burn rapidly. The whole of the machinery in this department was rendered useless, and there remained nothing but the walls and the wooden floors, which was saved by the heavy downpours from the five jets of the steamers. If the floors had taken fire the whole of the damaged machinery over it would have come down into the carding room, and would have entailed an entire destruction of the mill. However, this terrible disaster was averted by the undaunted fire-brigade men, who carried the hoses over the burning room, pulled down the flaming wood-works, and thus saved the floor. The automatic sprinklers in the carding room also contributed materially in the work of saving the floor. By the combined energy of the fire-brigade and Mr. Farlow and his men the flames were brought under control in an hour, and were completely put out by 4 o'clock on the following morning. After the fire was got under, the services of the Byculla, Pydhownie, and Fort steamers were dispensed with, but the Chinchpoogly and Gowalia Tank engines continued working until the flames were entirely extinguished. During the course of the fire, which was visible all over the city, some of the pressed bales of cotton were removed from the mill premises. The blow-room, engine-room, cotton godown, and mixing room were entirely saved. Mr. Rungildas Bhoocandas, the agent, was on the spot, and he estimates the damage at about five lakhs of rupees, which, he said, was covered by insurance. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combination. It may be stated that the work of putting electric lights into the mill premises has been going on for the last three months, and it has not yet been completed. The total insurance of the mill in different insurance companies is said to be thirteen lakhs of rupees.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong, Nov. 6, says:—Advices from Pakhoi, Tientsin, and other consuming districts having not improved and being continuously unfavourable, dealers during the past fortnight have severely confined themselves to purchases for immediate requirements, with the result that a very meagre quantity—about 3,800 bales have changed ownership and even that under a decline of dols. ½ to dols. 1½ in almost all counts. Importers under these conditions were rather anxious sellers, and even against a declining exchange would have freely met purchasers' views, but the latter, owing to difficulties to realize their late heavy priced holdings in the country markets, kept themselves very much aloof, and as a consequence no adequate response could be returned from here to the rise in Bombay, though that rise has been very much consequent on this year's condition of the outturn of American Cotton as could well be realized from short receipts reported from New York from time to time as against receipts of last year. Sales comprise more of Nos. 10 and 12 than of Nos. 16 and 20, as the former, though not by themselves, were relatively more required for immediate supply than the latter. They consist of about

					dols. dols.	dols.
900	bales of No.	20	sold at	84 to 88	
500	"	16	"	82 to 89½	
700	"	12	"	71 to 74	and 79
1,500	"	10	"	68 to 75	" 78½
100	"	8-6	"	70 to 89	

leaving, under moderate arrivals of 8,900 bales and shipments to Coast Ports and North of 2,000 bales, unsold stocks at 28,000 bales consisting of 12,500 bales of No. 20—500 of 16—2,000 of 12—12,000 of 10—and 500 of 8-6. Exchange on India had had a downward course, and having receded altogether about Rs. 2, closes at Rs. 191 wire and 191½ post.

In Shanghai somewhat of a better demand was experienced than here, especially for No. 20 wherein a small rise of about half a tael is to be recorded. The lower counts were very much in disfavour and were down about a tael. No. 16 only kept firm owing to its scarcity. Sales total about 5,200 bales, consisting chiefly of No. 20, of which about 4,000 bales, have changed hands. Of No. 16 about 1,000 bales and of Nos. 10 and 12 about 300 bales only have been bargained for. At the close No. 20 also has slided into quietude as advices from the interior were not of a favourable character all round. Unsold stock is computed at about 19,000 bales. Exchange on India has fluctuated down to Rs. 263 wire and 263½ post.

From Japan a weak market is reported. There has been very little, if any, off-take, and quotations have been more or less nominal at dols. 95 for No. 20 and dols. 93 for No. 16.

At an inquest held at Chelsea Town Hall the other day by Mr. Drew, a City merchant of foreign nationality residing in Royal Avenue, asked to be sworn by himself. The coroner: On the Old Testament?—The juror: No. The coroner: Will you affirm?—I cannot affirm. On the Koran?—No, sir. I belong to the sect of Ancient Persians and wish to be sworn on the Parsee Bible. The coroner's officer (Sergeant Adie) being unable to find the required book, the coroner said the gentleman would have to be summoned at the next inquiry, when, no doubt, a copy of his Bible would be produced. The juror: But I am prevented by my religion from even viewing dead bodies, and so I must not, even if I am fined 5*l.*, 10*l.*, or even 50*l.* The coroner said that under those circumstances the gentleman would be exempt from serving, and he was accordingly discharged.

The news published on Nov. 1, that the King of Ashantee had rejected the British ultimatum, is officially declared to be untrue.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, and a common jury.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION IN RESPECT OF HOONDIES.

Ramjee Virjee, a Bania about thirty-two years of age, was charged with voluntarily assisting and disposing of a hondie for Rs. 1,000, the property of one Adamjee Hakimjee, knowing or having reason to believe that it was stolen property. The accused was further charged with a similar offence in respect of another hoondie for Rs 100, the property of Raghowjee Nathoo. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the public prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, represented the accused.

Mr. Scott having briefly stated to the jury the circumstances under which the charges had arisen, the following evidence was called for the prosecution.

Adamjee Hakimjee deposed that he was a Borah and resided in Kukawa in Kathiawar in the Jodhpore State. He dealt in timber, and had dealings with Curson Kumulsey in hoondies. He used to receive and buy hoondies from him. He bought two hoondies from him on the 21st June last, one for Rs 1,000 and another for Rs 700. He wrote to one Vussonjee Bhulabhai at Bulsar, and endorsed the hoondies to him on account. He addressed the cover to Vussonjee Bhulabhai, and posted it on the 24th of June. He sent a post-card to Vussonjee, the letter being addressed in the same way as the post-card. On the 26th he received a telegram from Vussonjee, and in consequence of that telegram, he made a communication to Curson Kumulsey, who sent a telegram in the name of the witness to Shivjee Damjee at Bombay, on whom the hoondie had been drawn. Kumulsey received a telegram from Shivjee which he handed to witness. In consequence of receiving that telegram, witness came to Bombay and went to the shop of Shivjee, who gave him certain information. Witness then went to the accused and asked him how he got the money of the hoondie for Rs. 1,000. He replied he had received the hoondies, and he had the money for them, and told witness to do whatever he liked. He further said he had received a letter with the hoondies, and showed witness two letters which he said had been received by him from Surat together with the hoondies. Witness told the accused that his two hoondies had been lost in the post. Witness did not know anything about the persons named in the letters. He then informed the post-office about the matter, where he was told that they would communicate with the police, and asked him to do the same. He again went to the shop of the accused with the police when the accused showed them the letters and his books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he went to the shop of the accused to get information which was given to him. He did not think at the time that the information given to him by the accused was correct. He asked the accused to accompany him to point out the man at Surat who sent him (the accused) the hoondie. He could not say if there was one letter or two letters shown to him by the accused. He did not remember if he said before the magistrate that the accused read the letter to him. For ought he remembered the letters were not read to him by the accused. He did not remember if the accused showed him his books. He did not remember the accused mentioning the name of Girdhur Javer as having brought the letter to the accused; but he remembered the latter mentioning some name. He asked the accused to point out the man, who took away the money, but he would not. He accompanied the police to the shop of the accused. He did not see the accused pay any money to the police, but they found Rs. 180 as they searched the house.

Canjee Hirjee, examined by Mr. Scott, said that he was a partner in the firm of Vussonjee Bhola of Bulsar. He had business dealings with the last witness Adamjee. He remembered receiving a post-card from Adamjee. He had not previously received the two hoondies mentioned in the post-card, and in consequence of the receipt of the post-card, witness sent a telegram to Adamjee, and another to Raichund Kesrichund, who was his agent in Bombay. He did not know the accused, who had no connection with his firm.

Shunkerlal Mahasukram, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was the moonim of the firm of Shewjee Damjee of Bombay, and Khetsey Khimjee was a constituent of their firm. He received a letter from Khetsey informing the firm of the drawing of a number of hoondies. One of the hoondies mentioned in the letter was for Rs. 1,000, which was cashed by his firm on the 24th June last, and the money paid to the accused, from whom an acknowledgment in writing was received. After he paid off the hoondie, he received a telegram from Khetsey Khimjee informing them not to accept two hoondies which were lost. On receipt of the telegram, he went to the accused and asked him from where he got the hoondie. He said that the hoondie was sent to him in a cover by one of his constituents. The accused afterwards served them with a lawyer's notice. The other hoondie for Rs 700 was never presented to the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he did not know the accused before. They did nothing after they had been served with the notice. They kept quiet over the matter until the police took it up.

Evidence was then adduced by the prosecution in the matter of the second charge.

Raghowjee Nathoo, a timber merchant at Palej, in Broach Zilla, knew one Maganlal Bhaishunker, whose place of business was at Broach. He had dealings with him. He had purchased a hoondie for Rs. 100 from him, and enclosed the same in a cover addressed to Narotam Doolub and posted it for Bulsar. As he did not receive any intimation of the receipt of the hoondie, he sent a post-card by the same post to the same name and address. As he received no reply to either the post-card or the letter that he wrote, he went after four days to Broach to see Maganlal from whom he purchased the hoondie. He made certain inquiries of him, and he showed him the hoondies which had been paid. He accordingly wrote to his agent at Bulsar, who sent him a reply. Witness then went to Bulsar and from thence proceeded to Bombay. On arrival at Bombay having seen Maganlal, on whom the hoondie was drawn, he went to the accused, who was asked how he got hold of the hoondie. The accused replied he had received it from a man at Surat. In the course of further conversation, the accused said "go about your business, do whatever you like." The accused did not give the name of the man he said, he had received the hoondies from.

Two more witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, said that he went to Surat on the 26th September last for the purpose of inquiring if a man named Nagindas Purbhoodas, a dyer, was living at that place. He made inquiries for four days in conjunction with the local police and postal peons, but he failed to find any man of that name.

In reply to his lordship, witness said that he was in charge of this case. He made inquiries about the prisoner in Bombay. It was in consequence of a communication received from the postal authorities, and also a complaint made by Adamjee, one of the complainants, that he saw the accused at his shop. The accused was afterwards arrested by Inspector Roshan Ali. The shop consisted of two small rooms, inner and outer, there being chillies, pepper, turmeric, and such things exposed for sale in the front room. The articles weighed about twenty-five maunds, and were worth altogether about a hundred rupees. It was a retail business. Witness had examined the books of accounts of the accused, and he could say that he had not come to any item as large as a hundred rupees.

Girdhur Javer, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was an opium and cotton speculator, and had known the accused for some six or seven years. He knew one Tricum Bhanjee, who was also a speculator. He had seen Tricum five or seven times at the shop of the accused. He found Tricum in the shop of the accused in July last. They were both talking together. Witness did not hear the conversation between Tricum and the accused, but the latter afterwards told witness that Tricum was going to send two hoondies, one for Rs. 1,000 and the other for Rs. 100 with a letter, and that he (the accused) was to cash them. Witness had after that a conversation with Tricum at the Salta Bazaar. Witness then received a letter addressed to Tricum which was sent to his care and to his house. In consequence of the conservation he had with Tricum he handed the letter to Tricum. On the 24th June he went to the shop of the accused, who told him that he had received a letter with two hoondies for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100, respectively, and that he wanted to cash them. The accused showed him two letters, one in the morning and the other in the evening of the same day. Tricum asked the accused if he had cashed the hoondies, to which the latter replied in the affirmative. Tricum then asked that the amount of Rs. 1,000 be debited to one Nagindas Purbhoodas, which was entered in the book in the presence of the witness. Tricum signed the account in the name of Choonilal Ootumchand as a man of Nagindas Purbhoodas. The accused paid Rs. 826 to Tricum, and the rest of the money remained with the accused. Tricum said to the accused if any merchant came and asked him about the transaction, he should show him the entry made in the book. Witness asked Tricum for his two hundred rupees, lent to him on his note, and on the money being paid to him, he tore up the note. The amount remained with him, but when Inspector Roshan Ali came to him he gave up the money to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he speculated in cotton and opium for the last six or seven years. The accused was his friend, and he sat in his shop and conversed with him. Witness did not know where Tricum Bhanjee lived. Witness was not surprised to receive at his place a letter addressed to Tricum. The whole of the account (produced) was written by the accused. It was not read out. Witness saw the other man sign it. It was not true that any part of the account was in the witness's handwriting. Witness did not tell the accused that Choonilal could not write, and that he (witness) would sign it for him. Witness was not arrested by the police during the enquiry into this case. Witness did not remember if the accused pointed him out to the police. Witness occasionally let small sums of money to the accused: he never borrowed from the accused. Witness did not take the two letters (produced) to the accused's shop. He never joined Tricum in business of any sort or opened a firm with him in the name of Wadilal Gulabchand in Sutar Chawl. He never opened a shop for the sale of gold ornaments. No man of the name of Kursondas Nursaydas was ever in his service.

To the Judge: I do not know, where Tricum is now. I did not know that Tricum was committing a fraud. I knew that he signed in the name of Choonilal, which was a false name. I did not know that a man was receiving the monies for the hoondies who was not entitled to them. I did not tell the accused that Tricum was signing in a false name. I did not previously arrange with Tricum that we should receive money in this way from the prisoner's shop. I gave all the information to the police on the evening of the 6th July after the prisoner had been arrested. When the prisoner was arrested, I went to his shop, and thence to the Khan Saheb's bungalow, to which the prisoner was taken to make enquiries, because I had received Rs. 200 out of the hoondies. I did not ask Tricum whence the hoondies came. I did not know that Nagindas Purbhoodas was a fictitious name. I know it now. (Witness here wrote on a piece of paper an entry from one of the books to the dictation of his lordship.)

Meer Roshan Ali Hassad Ali, Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department, said he went to the shop of the complainant on the 6th July last. Witness gave corroborative evidence.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner made the following statement:—Girdhur Javer brought him two hoondies and a letter. In the evening of the same day he called with another man and asked prisoner to make over the amounts of the hoondies to him, deducting Rs. 125 which Girdhur owed the prisoner for turmeric. Prisoner deducted Rs. 14 for his commission. Girdhur told him to open an account in his book, which prisoner did, and handed Rs. 961 to Girdhur. Prisoner asked Girdhur to sign the entry in his book. Girdhur said the other man Choonilal did not know to write, and that he (Girdhur) would sign for him. This was done. Three or four days afterwards, a man from Sewjee Damjee's firm came and asked prisoner to pay back the money for the hoondies. Prisoner told the man that Girdhur and another man had taken away the money. The men made enquiries of the neighbours and was satisfied as to prisoner's good character. He then asked to be paid something and asked for the Rs. 149 which prisoner had received. Afterwards another man came and kicked up a row at the shop, and threatened police proceedings. After the police had arrested prisoner, he got Girdhur Javer arrested. The police eventually let Girdhur off and took proceedings against the prisoner.

In answer to the court, the prisoner said: I knew Girdhur for five or six years before the occurrence. I did not know the other man who was with him. I knew that this letter came from Nagindas Purbhoodas. I did not know him. It did not strike me as strange, because Girdhur had told me that I should get two hoondies and a letter, and that I should be paid commission for the transaction. Girdhur himself brought the letter to me. The letter says that Nagindas had been to my shop before and seen the turmeric, but the fact is I did not know Nagindas. Girdhur, however, assured me that the man he had brought to my shop two days previously was the man Nagindas. Girdhur had been to my shop with a man two days previously; but he was not the man called Choonilal. I was going to make up the whole quantity of turmeric, but was prevented by Sewjee Damjee's man. I had about thirty maunds in my shop. I never received any hoondies before.

Mr. Scott briefly addressed the jury in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, and submitted that the charges against the prisoner has been clearly established.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the defence, argued that Girdhur being shown to be an accomplice, his evidence was not entitled to any weight, and that therefore the case for the prosecution must fail. The statement made by the prinsoner in this court was a completely truthful one, and upon it he must be acquitted. He merely deducted the money that was due to him for the turmeric, and handed to Girdhur the balance of the proceeds of the hoondies. All along the prisoner had acted as any honest man could be expected to act under the circumstances. The real culprits were allowed to escape, and a poor, honest shopkeeper was made the victim for their fraud. If a crime had been committed, as no doubt it had, it became abundantly clear that the prisoner's was not the hand that committed it.

His lordship then summed up the case to the jury. There could be no doubt that the hoondies that came into the hands of the prisoner were stolen property; but the material question was whether the prisoner did know, or must have known, that the hoondies which he cashed were stolen property. Such knowledge was to be gleaned not from direct evidence, which was wanting in such cases, but from the surrounding circumstances. His lordship reviewed the evidence at some length. The prisoner was in a small way of business, and the jury had to consider the fact that he was earning an honest livelihood until Girdhur Javer appeared upon the scene and entrusted him with a commission relating to the hoondies and the letter which had been referred to. The jury were bound to take a prisoner to be innocent unless the surrounding circumstances rebutted the inference of his innocence, and unless the prosecution shewed that those circumstances were inconsistent with his innocence. The main question, therefore, was whether it was established to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner had a guilty knowledge that the hoondies, when they came into his hands, were stolen property. Girdhur Javer was no doubt one of the offenders in the case; and his lordship told the jury to discard his evidence altogether unless it was corroborated by other evidence.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The court adjourned at 6-15 p.m. until this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the races sailed, at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday last:—

	H.	M.	S.
Kismet scratch	4	39	40
*Mannikin 5 min	4	41	40
Janetta scratch	4	41	56
Isca scratch	4	42	5
†Eileen	4	44	1
Red Rose scratch	4	50	41
Violet scratch	4	57	55

* 1st prize won by Mannikin. † 2nd prize won by Eileen.

They all got away a bit late, Eileen, Kismet, and Isca crossing the line about half-a-minute after the gun. As Violet was approaching the line she fouled the Dockyard cutter Mabel which nearly capsized, but was eventually got clear and Violet went in pursuit of the others. After rounding middle ground Buoy they all ran in close company to Tucker Beacon which, they gybed round in the following order, Isca, Eileen, Kismet, Red Rose, Janetta, Violet and Mannikin. Still with sheets well off—some of them still holding on to spinnakers—they went away to north Karanga Buoy.

When they came on the wind after rounding the Buoy, they soon got separated, but made short miles of it, with the nice topsail breeze and finished as detailed above.

The race for ships' boats fell through owing to the accident to Mabel, which was taken in tow by a rowing boat, and was consequently disqualified, whereas Respite elected not to sail over for the prize.

It is no doubt interesting to express the force of a stroke of lightning in horse-power. During a recent storm which passed over Klausthal, Germany, a bolt struck a wooden column in a dwelling and in the top of the column were two wire nails 5-32 inch in diameter. The electric fluid melted the two nails instantly. To melt iron in this short time would be impossible in the largest furnace now in existence, and it could only be accomplished with the aid of electricty, but a current of 200 amperes and a potential of 20,000 volts would be necessary. This electric force for one second represents 5,000 horse-power but as the lightning accomplished the melting in considerably less time, say, 1-10 of a second it follows that the bolt was 50,000 horse-power.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read the various articles in your paper from the pen of the sympathisers of Fonseca, I am inclined to give my views also in the case, although I may say that I am in no way connected either with the condemned Fonseca or the deceased Duarte. I agree with Mr. Dhebar that the court should be moved to have the case re-tried. Sir, it is alleged by the prosecution as Duarte having told his wife after his return from the liquor shop, that he had a bitter taste in his mouth and that Fonseca had given him a pill with rum to drink. It looks rather strange to find that Duarte never mentioned the bitterness in his mouth in the presence of Fonseca and the Mahomedan after they had met together outside the liquor shop where the pill is supposed to have been given, but he (Duarte) only carried the message to his wife? Since no other person in the house heard Duarte telling his wife of Fonseca having given him a pill, and as she had also a grudge against Fonseca on account of his treating her husband now and then with liquor could it not be possible for her to have composed the pill affair very easily in order to bring Fonseca in trouble if desired? The Chemical Analyser's (Dr. Barry's) opinion was that Duarte had died from strychnia poisoning which he had discovered after a very careful analysis lasting several days, that he had injected the solution hypodermically in a frog which died within three minutes from the effects. Now Mr. Russell on behalf of the defence said before the special jury that he would challenge Dr. Barry to kill a frog within three minutes. How is it that neither Dr. Barry nor the learned judge had nothing to say in the matter? Fonseca's solicitor had asked the Chemical Analyser to be allowed himself to be present at the time the frog was injected with the solution, but Dr. Barry said he could not allow him to do so. I thoroughly agree with the "Burmah Policeman" that strychnine could have been very easily injected with a hypodermic syringe through the cloth which covered the chatty containing the viscera in order to make the whole story complete, as the piece of cloth was subsequently destroyed very soon, and no one knows why it was destroyed. The Advocate-General asked the jury if it could be possible that the police who were instituting enquiries in the case could have so cleverly instigated the witnesses for the prosecution and so brought the whole untruth in fact, to this I ask if there are not cases on record in which many an innocent men have been locked in prison, nay even sacrificed to the gallows, through police incitement? Because Fonseca was interested after Duarte's death for Rs. 10,000 it has generally led to the belief that Fonseca is the real culprit who administered the fatal pill to Duarte. Now, what if Fonseca was interested after Duarte's death. I have myself insured my life, and my wife will get the money should I die. Supposing I took some poision and killed myself, carrying the whole secret with me in the grave. Now no one could say how I came by my death and who administered the poison to me. Should my wife be tried for my murder and sentenced to be hanged because she was interested after my death? Truly, the whole of Fonseca's case is a mysterious one, and he therefore, ought to be retried, I think.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. P.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The refusal, by the Government of Bombay, of the petition of the condemned man Fonseca comes upon us with a shocking surprise. All agree that he has been condemned on circumstantial evidence; but none agrees in saying that there is direct evidence in the matter. Be that as it may, the question is, is the circumstantial evidence on which the man is to be hanged, and done for, without any suspicion? No. The two essential witnesses, Mrs. Duarte and the Mahomedan, are, more or less, interested parties, and if evidence, infected with suspicion, is to be relied on, as Gospel Truth, and in all cases without exception I say the citizens of Bombay must tremble for their safety. It does not appear that the ex-policeman has been, in any sense, supported by the evidence tendered by Mr. Steven to us, the practice in his dispensary and the habit of Tom Farrel. I am not aware whether Duarte's ayah was also told by her master that his death was caused by a pill administered to him by Fonseca. Furthermore, the "Burman Policeman," has thrown a light on the subject, which shows the case in a point favourable to Fonseca. Taking all things into consideration, I for one am disposed to hope that Fonseca will receive merciful consideration at the hands of the authorities. I think they will not act on the

SCRIPSI SCRIPTUM.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Apropos of the Fonseca case, would any of your readers be good enough to answer the following questions: (1) Dr. Barry in his evidence stated that the strychnia extracted from Duarte's viscera was injected into a frog, and it died within three minutes after the symptoms commenced, and that the forelimbs were flexed. It has been on the other hand stated by "Crocodile Tears" that he had seen with his own eyes frogs experimented upon by hypodermic infections of strychnia, and not in a single instant did he observe that any frog died within three minutes after the symptoms commenced. Is this so? Many a disciple of Pasteur would be able to enlighten us on this point; and (2) in case the contradiction of "Crocodile Tears" carries the day, how much discount will have to be given to the evidence of Dr. Barry, who stated that he had extracted strychnia from Duarte's viscera. Many an admirer of Lord Cairns will be able to settle this. I believe these questions are not mere quibbles, but are worthy of being tackled by the best medical as well as legal talent. I hope there will be no tall talk about treating matters with supercilious contempt.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 24. ÆSCULAPIUS.

CONGRESS DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The agitation at Poona between reformers and non-reformers has risen to such a high pitch that it is feared every where that unless some authenticative measures are adopted to extirpate the bone of contention, the National Congress this year would be a failure, nay, there would be no Congress in succeeding years too. Opinions of the public and journalists are divided as to the way of removing the cause, though it is sure to strike to a reasonable mind that social subjects cannot be justifiably discussed by representatives returned to talk on political questions, and that discussions on widow re-marriage and marriage at high age are mere wasting of time and ending of voice among races among whom they already prevail. I should therefore like to suggest through the medium of your paper that among other points it should also be asked in the Congress whether Social Conference should be allowed to be held in the Congress pendal, and its decision should be acted upon. The answer of the Congress will be the answer of the whole nation of India, and will not be grudged by any race.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 23. D. A. B.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Raipur and Madras, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay, 12 at Bangalore, and 10 at Goa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, and at Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Jacobabad and Karachi. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·98"), and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Madras and Tichinopoly. A small depression or a low pressure area exists to the west-south-westwards of Cochin, or to the westwards of Colombo out at sea where the weather is squally and rainy and fresh to strong winds are probably blowing. Conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. The weather to the westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A marriage will take place in February, between Captain Astley H. Terry, Army Service Corps, only son of Major-General Astley Terry, formerly commanding 1st Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Mildred, second daughter of Colonel Francis W. Boileau, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Harry E. Spiller, or Captain Spiller, of Park-terrace, Regent's Park, was, at Westminster Police-court, on November 4, charged with publishing a libel concerning Agnes Noble Pakenham, wife of a tea planter, with intent to extort money. A letter addressed to the prosecutrix, containing the alleged libel, having been put in, she and her husband gave evidence in support of the charge, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 7. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

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MATRIMONIAL.—YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, neat, good-looking, accomplished, desires to correspond with a Gentleman not over 30, with a view to Matrimony. Address in confidence, to "E" care of this Office.

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DON'T FAIL to see our NEW NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, just opened for the 'Xmas Festivities, at Cheapest Prices. Everyone is satisfied at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 106¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 100¼; Paris Exchange on Paris being 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·23. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent., to £59⅝. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30⅞d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday to the amount of 8¼ lakhs in Bombay, at 1s. 1 11-16 to 23-32d.; and 3¼ lakhs in Calcutta, at 1s. 1 11-16d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and 1-32d. in that obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £50,000 in Silver to Bombay; 40,000 of the same metal to Calcutta; £30,000 to Hongkong; and £14,000 to Shanghai. Yellow Metal declined 1-16 to 4½.

To-day, Consols have declined 3-16 per cent. to 106 1-16; but the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are all unchanged. A lakh of extra Council Bills on Calcutta has been allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's higher rate of 1s. 1 23-32d.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday, No. 1 Soft White having been quoted on the spot in Liverpool, at 4s. 10½d. *ex-quay*.

An advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for November-December deliveries, and the same for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawuttee, and Hinganghat were 1-16 higher; while Belatee advanced 3-16d. per lb. Bengals, on the other hand, declined 1-16; and Tinnevellys 1/8d. per lb. lower. Egyptian Fair Brown was unchanged at 5 5-16d. per lb. The market closed steady; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 79,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales more, at 75,000 bales. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales smaller, at 90,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 10,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 943,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Ready American Cotton is unchanged in value; but Arrivals are again 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher. "Good" Khandeish has advanced 1-16d. to 3¾d. per lb. The day's Imports are 8,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1/8 cent., to 8¼ cents., per lb.; but February Futures were unchanged, at 8·30 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, compared with 69,000 bales received last year, and 45,000 bales the year before.

To-day a further advance of 1-16 cent. has been established in the price of ready Cotton in New York at 8 9-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for February are 12 points higher, at 8·42 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 25,000 bales going against 56,000 bales in 1894, and 53,000 bales in 1893 on the corresponding day. The Cotton in sight in New York was 3,250,000 bales, compared with 2,950,000 bales, visible at the end of last week.

Our local Cotton market has become firm in tone to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The total purchases reported amount to 5,800 bales, of which exporters are credited with 3,700 bales, consisting of purchases of 1,500 bales of old Dhollera; guaranteed "Fully Good" at Rs. 199; 500 ready new "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 190-4; 100 Akote, at Rs. 209; and 100 Bhosawal, at Rs. 207; and contracts for 1,000 "Fully Good" Bengal, for November delivery, at Rs. 171-3; and 500 Fine for the same delivery, at Rs. 191; the balance taken by the Mills being made up of 600 ready new Bengal at Rs. 171-6; 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 200-2; Khangaum, at Rs. 215¼-16; Julgaum, at Rs. 205¼; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 195; 100 each of Akote, at Rs. 216; Khundwa, at Rs. 213; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 215; and 300 old Wadwan, at Rs. 213; and 100 old Pachora, at Rs. 172 per candy.

Wheat has been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, on the bases of previous rates.

Seeds have been quiet in tone, only a small business having transpired for exporters' account; but beyond a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* at Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt., there is no change in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,973	bales.
Wheat	1,893	cwts.
Linseed	3,120	„
Rapeseed	1,291	„
Gingellyseed	28,024	„
Poppyseed	1,143	„
Castorseed	6,711	„
Rice	7,172	„

Freights are unchanged, but not lower. The Methley Hall (s) now discharging in port, is reported fixed at 12s. per ton for two Ports.

Exchange opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining steady thereat all day, a limited business only having been reported both ways, the market closing steady to firm, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-16 to 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	„
Credits 3 Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Francs 3 Do.	1·45¼	„

Government Paper has again been a weak market, and rates, after opening at 106 1-16 for cash, and 106 for the December account, receded to 105 15-16 and 105 9-16 in the two positions, respectively; but rallied before the close, and left off 1-16 per cent. before the opening quotations.

Shares.—There was some movement in the Market to-day, chiefly in Mill Scrip, with prices ruling in buyers' equally with sellers' favour. Manockjee Petit declined Rs. 25; Lakhmidas, Rs. 15; Khandeish, David, and Alliance, Rs. 10 each; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2; while, on the other hand, Howard and Bullough advanced Rs. 15; and Empress, with Imperial Cotton, Rs. 5 each. In Presses, East India advanced Rs. 25; and Volkart, Rs. 20.

HIGH COURT.—November 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

453-95—In person—Bibra and another vs Sakharam Gangajee Gojraj.

Defended New Long Causes.

451-95—Bicknell M and M—Mohanlal Jugjeewandas and anothther vs Balkrishna Narayen Pavakar—J C Cama.

460-95—Daphtary and F—Alfred Bardalt Hollis vs Sirdar Shumshere Singh—Bhaishanker and K.

470-95—Thakurdas D and C—Poonbai vs Heerbai and another Crawford B and Co.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chillaram vs Rahimbux Abdool Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

30 95—Payne G and S—Geo Gotfried Volkart and others vs Rookhmani—Wadia and G.

277-95—Hiralal and M—Goverdhandas Megbjee vs Adhiba and others—Pestonjee R and K.

348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikhusro Patuck and another—Ardeshir H and D.

191-95—Tayabjee D and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjiwan Mahakum and others—Edgelow and G and Bhaishanker and K.

513-93—Mulji and R—Girjashunker Vujeshunker vs Motamuri Rambhotlee and another—Edgelow and G.

342-94—Bhaishunker and K—Modichand Javerimal vs Lal chand Vakatram and another—A F Turner.

190-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Jugjeevan Mohokam and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Bhaishunker and K.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Weljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHUNDA RAMJEE—November 24, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, Chunda Ramjee, Merchant. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

AHMEDNAGAR.

MARRIAGE.

CAWDEARY—WEIR—November 13, at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, by the Reverend A. W. Baynham, M. A., William Samuel, to Alice Maude, eldest daughter of William Weir.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

BAPTY—KENDRICK—January 3, at Calcutta, James Rawson Bapty, son of the late James Bapty, of Bombay, to Florence, daughter of the late James Ellis Kendrick, of Auckland, New Zealand.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GLEN—Oct 31, at 9, Great George-street, Hillhead, Glasgow, wife of Robert Glen, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—ROYSE—Oct 31, at the parish church, Walmer, Kent, Clement Ainslie, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, son of William Ainslie, Esq, of Highstead, Torquay, late of the High Court of Calcutta, to Eliza Mary (Ellie), younger daughter of Rear-Admiral Harvey Royse, of Ivy House, Walmer.

MACAULAY—LLOYD—Nov 2, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Archibald, only son of Major Macaulay (late 3rd Batt East Lancashire Regt), to Amy Constance, third daughter of the late Lieut-Col Malcolm Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, and Deputy-Commissioner of Tonghoo, Upper Burma.

WATTS—NEWTON—Oct 31, at St Peter's, Brighton, Walter Richard Burgoyne, Watts, of Hays, Middlesex, and 77, Gresham-street, London, Solicitor, to Clara Augusta Newton, youngest daughter of the late A R Newton, H E I C S, and Mrs Elizabeth Newton, late of 85, Lordship-park, Stoke Newington.

DEATHS.

BUNTINE—Nov 4, at Edinburgh, William Buntine, second son of the late William Buntine, of the H E I C's Service, aged 52.

CUNINGHAME—Nov 1, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Helen Anne Cuninghame, only daughter of the late Major Walter Cuninghame, Bengal Army, aged 80.

GARNAULT—Oct 28, at Southsea, Flora Eliza, daughter of the late Gen Joseph Garnault, H M Indian Army.

HIBBERT—Oct 26, at Port Said, John Hibbert, Colonel H M Bombay Army, aged 53.

HILL—Oct 26, at Binstead, I W, Col John Hill, late of the H E I Company's Bombay Engineers, fifth and last surviving son of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Hill, of Braishfield Lodge, near Romsey, Hants, aged 77.

HODGSON—Nov 3, at Southsea, Arthur Pemberton Hodgson late Madras Civil Service, aged 71.

KIRK—Nov 3, at Stratford, Elizabeth, widow of Rupert Kirk, Surgeon 2nd Light Cavalry, Rajkote, India, aged 89.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1895.

According to his usual custom, Mr. Motilal Lalbhai presents a very complete record of public affairs in Kutch in his Administration Report for 1894-95, and although his comments on the facts recorded are few and far between, the little volume affords some interesting reading. The relations of the State with its neighbours were satisfactory excepting so far as Morvi is concerned. It will be remembered that the long-standing dispute between Kutch and Morvi was brought to an end some three years ago by the establishment of British management over the areas affected, with a view to a complete separation of their respective territorial interests. The work of appraising those interests has been entrusted to Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., the Paramount Power continuing in the meantime to manage the territory in question. This, however, did not prevent complaints being made of direct and indirect obstruction on the part of the Morvi authorities to merchants carrying on trade at Wawania, while in connection with the Adhoi villages, petty interstatal disputes continued to be very numerous. During the year the Government of Bombay finally approved the revised list of holders of the British guarantee accorded to the Kutch Chiefs in 1819. This guarantee as modified after sixty years of disputation regarding the privileges it confers, was revised in 1878, and gives to the Bhayad Chiefs the enjoyment of their estates—comprising nearly one-half of the area of the province—so long as they administer them well and are faithful in their allegiance to the Rao. In the case of boundary disputes and other questions affecting the land or revenue of the guarantee holder, there is an appeal to the Rao, and from him to Government. The Jagirs, while possessing independent powers, are required to send in administration reports each year, but only fourteen of them did so, and out of these two of the so-called reports were made up of irrelevant and objectionable matter. On the whole, however, the Zamindars seem to have done more than in former years in the way of affecting local improvements. The Durbar has a right to expect from these landowners a deepened sense of civic responsibility in regard to public improvements, for except contributing towards the expenses of the Vaccination Department, and maintaining the schools in their jagirs, the Bhayads in Western Kutch pay nothing towards the general administration of the country, while the Chiefs in Waghad have only to pay a small tax on their several jagirs. The Durbar has to keep very exact returns regarding female children in the Bhayad districts, and last year no less than eighty-nine offences against the infanticide rules were enquired into and punished. There were, however, only six cases of suspicious deaths brought to notice, most of the other charges relating to omissions to register the information regarding children, present and prospective, required by law. Survey work is proceeding slowly but steadily throughout the province, and up to the end of the year 224 villages had been settled. Until the survey is completed no accurate statistics will be available as to the total extent of culturable land remaining untilled, but it is believed to be not far short of three hundred thousand acres. This may be too high an estimate, but it is certain that the amount of unused soil is so large as to make the question of bringing it under cultivation one of demanding the earnest attention of the Durbar.

The strength of the police force would not appear to be unduly large, as its proportion to the population is only one to 676, and to the area 7·9 per square mile, while the cost was only four annas three pies per head of the Rao's subjects. It is doubtful, however, whether any need exists for strengthening the force, since the offences reported to the police only bear a proportion of 1·4 per mille of the population. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested and committed for trial was 75·3 against 79 in the preceding year. In the dark catalogue of accidental deaths, out of a total of 106 cases for the year, no less than 61 are returned as "drowned by negligence," but the proportion, large as it is, does not seem to have been greater than usual. Some explanation regarding the continuance of so high a mortality from a preventable cause should be forthcoming. It is the absence of such explanations here and there which is the weak point of the Dewan's otherwise able report. In view of the overcrowded state of the legal profession throughout India, it would have been quite as well if the Code lately revised had provided for a discontinuance of the custom, which allows vakils to practise at Bhuj and elsewhere by permission, without any certificate of having passed an examination. The province possesses seven municipalities, a new charter having been granted during the year, and they are reported to have well looked after their ordinary duties, which are carried on without reference to superior authority. But in other matters, such as the adoption of new measures of conservancy, the introduction or discontinuance of the levy of a rate or other impost, recommendations are submitted to and decided by the Durbar. Both the early and late crops were in prosperous condition, owing to the early and seasonable fall of rain, and the prospects of good harvests were very hopeful. But subsequently the crops suffered from the absence of rain in the latter part of the monsoon, and the outturn of grain does not seem to have been favourable in some of the Talukas. The model farm near Bhuj was not successful owing to the unfitness of the soil and the lack of water available there. Probably if due enquiries and experiments had been made before the site for the farm was selected the officer in charge would not have suggested, as he did some time ago, its removal to another locality. There was a very desirable change in the conditions of trade last year, from the point of view of the prosperity of the State. While the imports were less in value than in the preceding twelve months—a fact partly due to the lower prices of some of the articles—there has been a very great improvement in exports. The excess of imports over exports is therefore less than 300 per cent., instead of being over 400 per cent., as was the case in 1893-94. The Dewan repeats the explanation given in previous reports that the reason why Kutch has to pay for so great a part of her indents in money instead of kind is that the imports are largely paid for out of profits derived from business done beyond the Province of Kutch by enterprising traders and others living or trading outside it. Some figures are given to show how this opinion has been arrived at, and it is incidentally stated that the average consumption of imported goods in the country amounts in value to Rs. 12 per head of the population. The indigenous industries of gold thread, Kutch silver-work, and embroidery were encouraged by the Durbar, and these goods, together with alum, different kinds of clay and building stones, were largely exported. There was also a good foreign demand for the decorative Kutch arms and rhinoceros shields manufactured in the Province.

Turning to the chapter on educational matters we find that the number of scholars and the daily average attendance increased during the year in most of the schools in the province. There is, however, still room for considerable improvement, for Kutch with a population of upwards of half-a-million souls has only 7,407 scholars in its 126 schools. The total amount spent on the Education Department was Rs. 68,000 odd out of a total revenue of upwards of twenty lakhs of rupees. In these things, however, rapid progress cannot be expected, and the growing number of pupils goes to show that the Durbar is honestly seeking to advance the education of the people. It awards a number of scholarships for the encouragement of primary, technical, and higher education. Expenditure is also incurred in the encouragement of Gujerati literature—a subject in which Mr. Ranchhodbhai, who acted as Dewan for four months during Mr. Lalbhai's absence, takes great interest, being himself a Gujerati author of more than ordinary reputation. The report mentions that the system of collecting customs dues departmentally introduced three years ago worked satisfactorily, about six and a-half lakhs of the amount collected being in respect to sea customs. As we stated some time ago, the method is threatened with extinction, owing to the fears of the Government of India lest its fiscal interests should suffer, but nothing is said on this subject in the report. The total disbursements of the State exchequer were larger during the Samvat year 1950 than usual, owing to the fact that the year was an intercalary one of thirteen months, and under extraordinary expenses, the cost of ceremonies has been increased by the expenses incurred on account of the re-marriage of Prince Karansinghi, and the death of the wife of his Highness the Rao. A more gratifying increase of outlay is that incurred in the erection of public works, to which purpose over seven and a-half per cent. of the total revenue was devoted. Mr. Motilal's report has in it none of the flowery language regarding the great prosperity and contentment of the people, and the general progress of the administration with which we often meet, sometimes in cases where they are least appropriate. He contents himself with merely stating facts as they are, leaving the reader to judge for himself how far they prove that the State is advancing. But a careful perusal of the report will support the opinion that is entertained in well-informed quarters, that under the enlightened rule of Maharaja Khengarji the State is advancing, notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties that arise in consequence of the divided authority brought about by the presence of so many semi-independent rulers within the Province.

Last year's scarcity in the Central Provinces nearly became a veritable famine, according to the trade report just published, and the Provincial administration rejoices that they were spared from the scourge which was at one time threatened. The Chief Commissioner laments that the past year was much worse than its predecessors, inasmuch as, owing to the failure of crops, the export traffic is at a very low ebb indeed, and the increase in the import traffic, when analysed, proved to be in no sense a satisfactory feature. Two years ago, it is shown, the balance accruing to the Provinces, after paying for its imports, was about two crores of rupees. This balance has now sunk to 40½ lakhs, and but for the more favourable crops in the Chhattisgarh Division, the surplus would probably have been converted into a deficit, and the balance of trade would have been against the Provinces. The Katni branch of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and the Indian Midland Railway are reported to have proved a veritable boon to the Provinces, and the experience of the past year has clearly indicated that investment in Railway construction is the best form of famine insurance. But for the supplies of cheap grain poured into the distressed districts from Chhattisgarh on the one side, and the Punjab and other Provinces on the other, the suffering in Saugor and Damoh would doubtless have been much aggravated, and the result more serious than it is possible to compute. The whole tenor of the trade report is very gloomy, but, says the Chief Commissioner, unavoidably so, and he hopes they have now finished with the cycle of bad agricultural seasons, and a rapid return of prosperity may confidently be expected. Of course, it is impossible to foretell accurately what the next harvest will be, but it seems that last year saw the third bad season for wheat, and the second for linseed in succession. Rice and rice only was a satisfactory crop. The reason for the shortness of the crop was the abnormally heavy falls of rain late in October and during November. These deluges coming so late in the season had the most deleterious effects. The til and juari crops were swamped, and rotted off, the cotton bolls were discoloured, and the lint damaged. Moreover, the spring sowings were delayed, the seed bed unduly damp, and the seedlings emerged weak and unhealthy. In the season under report the sowing of the autumn crops was duly effected, germination was successful, and all promised well until the late falls of rain above alluded to caused havoc. Cotton was also a comparative failure, and although the neighbouring provinces had much to try them in the past year, exports fell off, imports increased, and the balance of trade was greatly against the Provinces. We are glad to note that there is every prospect of an improvement being experienced in the current year.

An Aden correspondent reports the return there of Dr. Donaldson Smith after a seventeen months' exploring expedition in North-East Africa. The object of Dr. Smith's expedition was to reach Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie from the Somali coast. The Austrian travellers, Teleki and Van Hohnel, discovered these lakes seven years ago, having approached them from the south. They passed along the eastern side of the large lake Rudolf, and visited the southern end of lake Stefanie. Suffering great privations, they were compelled to return to the east coast. Dr. Donaldson Smith's idea was to reach the lakes from the Somali coast, and return by a new route to the east coast. This he succeeded in doing. He reached the Webi Shebeli, in Gallaland, it appears, towards the end of August of last year, and was compelled to spend some months in that neighbourhood, owing to the difficulty of finding guides and the hostile attitude of the Abyssinian General in that part of the country, who said he had orders from the Emperor Menelik to prevent the expedition from proceeding. After two unsuccessful attempts, Dr. Donaldson Smith succeeded in evading the Abyssinian army, and made his way into the country of the Borani Gallas, which it is believed no white man has before succeeded in reaching. The country lies to the east of Lake Stefanie, which was Dr. Smith's next point. He afterwards crossed westwards to the northern end of Lake Rudolf, visiting the Nianamm river. From Lake Rudolf he returned to the east coast through the hitherto unexplored country to the north of Mount Kenia, striking the Tana river somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Korokoro country, making his way to the coast at Lamu and thence to Aden.

A home paper reports an extraordinary illustration of the dangers to which medical men are exposed in following their profession. Our contemporary says that a man came under the care of a well-known operating surgeon for the purpose of undergoing an operation. Before, however, submitting to the procedure, he displayed great anxiety to know what the chances were of his recovery. The assurances which were given him upon this point were apparently deemed to be satisfactory, and the operation was performed. Two days afterwards, when the nurse was arranging the patient's bedclothes, she discovered a revolver secreted beneath one of the pillows. Observing a discreet silence, she took the weapon and put it in a place of safety in a distant part of the room. Nothing was said on the subject until the patient became convalescent. She then inquired of him why he had placed the revolver under his pillow. His calm, laconic reply was "That is easily answered, nurse. If my wound had been doing badly I intended to shoot my surgeon, and after that I should have shot myself." The surgeon knew nothing of the peril that he incurred until long after that event, and it is impossible to speculate what course he would have taken had he known. But incidents of the kind if of common occurrence would add materially to dangers of practice, and tend to make surgeons more cautious of taking up risky cases. Those people would be allowed to die who might otherwise be cured.

We hear that the movement among University women in London in the direction of foreign mission work is about to take the form of a missionary settlement in India, and the pioneers of the movement were, when the mail left, about to embark for this country, to enter upon their work.

We understand that Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, will in all probability be the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Major-General Lewes, the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, left last night from the Victoria Terminus for Secunderabad. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, commanding the Garrison, was present at the station to see him off. A salute of eleven guns will be fired at sun-rise, this morning, announcing the departure of the Inspector-General of Artillery.

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, by the mail steamer Peninsular, were the Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, Hon'ble Mrs. Napier and Miss Napier, Captain Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Burder, Colonel Walker, &c.

Arrangements have been finally settled in regard to the replacement of the troops that have been withdrawn from the Bengal Command for garrisoning Chitral and the Malakand by down-country regiments. The three battalions of Bengal Infantry that now garrison the stations of Barrackpore, Jubbulpore, and Saugor will be moved on to Jhansi, Nowgong, and Cawnpore. Of the stations thus emptied, Barrackpore will be occupied by a Madras Regiment and Jubbulpore and Saugor by Bombay Regiments. The Bombay Battalions to move will be those quartered at Raipur-cum-Sambalpur and Kamptee-cum-Sitabuldi, these stations being then occupied by two battalions from the Madras Command.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—A curious incident is related by two members of the Willard Company who have been to Mandalay. While on the way up to Mandalay, the doors and windows having been closed, Mr. Fletcher awoke from sleep and saw a Burman in the carriage, with some of the smaller articles of luggage piled on the seat, apparently preparatory to passing them out of the window. Mr. Fletcher seized him and when the train stopped the guard was called. The latter said he had not time to interfere, and while Mr. Fletcher was speaking to him the Burman, who spoke English well, bolted and was not seen afterwards. If the general run of the guards are like this one, it is little wonder that railway thieves find their business a perfectly safe one.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Frederick Delmar, £185,699 (gross); Mr. George Hodgson, £393,016; Mr. R. B. Hoggan, £82,563; Mr. W. D. Sims £43,946; George Stephens, Second Viscount Gough, £70,848.

Lord Wolseley opened the new rifle ranges provided for the 1st Nottingham Volunteers by the Corporation of that town. At a luncheon given in honour of the event, the Commander-in-Chief referred to the fact that at one time he had charge at the War Office of the Auxiliary Forces, and had always taken the deepest interest in them. Although they owed a debt of gratitude to the Army, it was nothing to that of the Regular troops to the Volunteers, who, in sacrificing their leisure to military duties, set a noble example of soldierlike conduct.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

MEASURES OF THE SULTAN FOR THE REPRESSION OF DISTURBANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

The Sultan has appointed a special commission to report day and night upon the result of the measures adopted for the restoration of order in Anatolia.

THE GUARDSHIPS OF THE POWERS.

It is stated that the Sultan has granted the necessary Firmans for increasing the Guardships of the Powers by one ship each.

FRESH MASSACRES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.

Fresh massacres of Christians have taken place at Aintab, near Alleppo, where two hundred were killed. A large number have also been killed at Marash.

ANARCHY IN ALBANIA.

A state of anarchy prevails in Central Albania, where the Chiefs are defying the authority of the Porte.

RUSSIAN TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Sebastopol, states that the Russian Black Sea Fleet has been recommissioned, and the troops at Odessa are all ready for active service.

RETURN OF SIR PHILIP CURRIE.

Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, has returned to Constantinople.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Canon Jacob, the present Vicar of Portsea, has been appointed Bishop of Newcastle.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Stapleton C. Hogg has been appointed Assistant Financial Secretary at the India Office.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. John Morley is the Radical candidate for the vacant seat at the Montrose Burghs.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The statement that Prince Henry of Battenberg would accompany the expedition to Ashantee, is denied.

THE KUMASSIE EXPEDITION.

Colonel Sir F. C. Scott and his staff have sailed for the West Coast of Africa.

Prior to his departure, he was interviewed at Liverpool by Reuter's representative, and said that whether King Prempeh submits or not to the British demands, the expedition must go to Kumassie.

WAR OFFICE CHANGES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Order in Council regarding the Commander-in-Chief and Staff of the Army provides that the former shall be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State for War, and that all important questions shall be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, before being submitted to the Secretary of State for War.

The *Times*, in an article on the subject, believes that the scheme will enable the Commander-in-Chief to acquire control of the War Office as complete as was conferred by order in 1888.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAKANKOTE, Nov. 23.

The Viceregal party left Mysore, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, for the Khedda Camp, forty-eight miles away. The drive was very pleasant, the road being tolerably good. Arches were erected at the villages *en route*, and the police lined the road at intervals. The journey to the camp was rather eventful. The pole of the Viceroy's carriage came to grief between Chutneyhalli and Hampapoore. Two Councillors were rashly driven and the barouche smashed up, but no bones broken. The Dewan, the Resident, and his wife, the Assistant Resident, and a host of Durbar officials accompanied the party. The first drive was unsuccessful, as the elephants were very shy, and refused to enter the Kheddah. At 10 o'clock another drive took place, when twelve elephants were captured. These were driven in by Mr. Ryan, the able Assistant of the Shamvengar Kheddah, Superintendent from the Malabar Wynaad side. his Excellency having expressed a desire to see a drive, Khubber was brought this morning that a herd of about thirty elephants from Coorg side were being driven, and if things turn out well, there will be another drive this afternoon.

To-day all was quiet in the camp. There was preaching service held at noon, conducted by the Rev. Redfern.

Preparations are being made at Heggadadevankote, twenty miles from here, for tiger-shooting, and so far the news is good of sport. On Tuesday the elephants will be driven into tying up the stockade, when the Viceroy will witness the tying up operations.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 23.

In a public meeting, in the south-eastern part of Ahmednagar, resolutions were passed upholding the Poona Working Committee, and approving of the Social Conference, and its being held in the Congress pendal.

Nov. 24.

A mass meeting was held in the theatre, to-day, R. B. Nisal presiding. The people strongly oppose the Conference being held in the Congress pendal. About forty-five delegates were elected for the Congress, only some reformer delegates being objected to.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

French Mail steamer Ernest Simons from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 15/16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 106¾
3 per cent. Rentes 100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 59 7/8
Bar Silver 30¾

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	......	79,000	bales.
" " " Surats	......	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	...	90,000	"
" " " Surats	...	nil.	
" Stock of Cotton	......	943,000	"
" " Surats	......	27,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

THE news from Cabul of the assassination of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Akram Khan, of which no adequate explanation is yet forthcoming, has been received here with feelings of great regret, and the details of the unfortunate occurrence are awaited with a certain amount of anxiety. Not unnaturally it has recalled to mind the request made by the Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan, through our late visitor, the Shahzada, to be permitted to open up direct diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James's. If my memory is not at fault the first authentic information on the subject appeared in the London press towards the end of August, but owing to the indiscretion, as I am afraid I must call it, of the lady doctor who accompanied Nasrulla Khan from Afghanistan as a member of his suite, it was known to many persons in London Society long before the announcements in the newspapers that such a demand was to be made. A writer in one of the reviews, Mr. Kay Robinson, thinks that the Ameer's wishes should be complied with, and that in this matter Afghanistan should be put on the same footing as Persia, which sends an Envoy to London in the person of a General who rejoices in the long-drawn out name of Agha Mirza Mohamed-Ali-Khan Ala-es-Sultane. Mr. Robinson, whose views so far as I am aware are peculiar to himself, seems to be surprised that so little notice has been paid in England to the claim put forward in what some persons might think rather singular circumstances by the Afghan ruler. No doubt the question has not attracted any great amount of attention here, but possibly that may be because the people who inform and guide public opinion at home are more alive to the difficulties than Mr. Robinson even with his experience of frontier matters seems to be. If the Ameer were permitted to accredit an Agent to London it could, I appprehend, only be upon the condition that he permitted an English Agent to be accredited to Cabul. Whatever may prove to have been the precise causes of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Akram Khan, the fact that a native British Agent has been slain in the Ameer's capital, and that the security for life is still so inadequate there, hardly increases the chances of our seeing just yet an Englishman at Cabul representing the Crown.

The feeling of uneasiness with reference to the situation of foreign affairs, to which I referred last week, has been increasing daily, and the general notion that something is about to happen has been intensified by the speeches of Mr. Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire. The one hopeful feature of the outlook appears to be the attitude of the powers who have hitherto not actively interested themselves in the efforts that England in conjunction with Russia and France felt called upon to take in regard to the Armenian atrocities. Whether it was quite politic for the not always politic Mr. Curzon to make so much of the superior advantages of the present Administration in reference to their Parliamentary strength, and to say that the Government of this country alone amongst the great Powers of the world represents not a party but the nation, may be open to doubt. Mr. Curzon was, however, quite right in assuming that so far as the leaders of the Liberal party are concerned—if Mr. Labouchere will admit that there is a Liberal party, and that it has leaders—no step will be taken to interfere with his management of foreign affairs in their present highly critical condition or to do anything that is likely to embarrass her Majesty's Government. The *Daily News*, I see, falls foul of the Duke of Devonshire this morning for not being more "confidential" in the allusions he made at Sheffield, last night, to the re-appearance of the Eastern question; but, surely, the Opposition journal might show a little more patience. It was hardly to be expected that the Lord President of the Council would say more than he did when he remembered that he spoke within a comparatively few hours of the Lord Mayor's Banquet. If Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall to-morrow night consists of "stolid platitudes and balanced trivialities" it will be time enough then to complain.

It is, I believe, a matter of ordinary observation amongst people who have lived in India that nowhere in the world are the absent or the dead so soon forgotten as in the East. I wonder how many of your readers are aware that Sir Joseph Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B., the distinguished Commercial Attaché at the British Embassy, in Paris was at one time a resident in Bombay and played a rather active part in the life of your city. To those who are interested in the subject I would recommend a perusal of "Reminiscences of thirty-five years of my Life," which Sir Joseph has recently written unless indeed I have been anticipated by your reviewers. The work was published three or four weeks ago, but I have not seen it noticed very extensively so it may be that I shall not be behind hand in directing attention to what he says about his Bombay experiences. Sir Joseph went out on April, 1857, in the expectation of being appointed Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, but owing to some differences on the subject between the Court of Directors and the Bombay Government it was not until the middle of August that all the difficulties were smoothed over. During this period of forced inactivity he wrote leaders for the *Bombay Gazette*. He says, and the fact is interesting, as showing what a paternal Government did in the old days, that at the Byculla Club he met Mr. Anderson, one of the Government Secretaries, who next morning gave him instructions to prepare a summary of news brought by the overland mail which was then transmitted under his name to all parts of India. "The official order for this work came on the 27th of June, and gave me a salary of Rs. 120 a month—a very welcome supply, though quite insufficient to sustain life in a dear place like Bombay." He chummed with Hughlings of Elphinstone College, whom he describes as about as industrious a man as he had ever met, and of whom he drew a candid portrait: "Ill-made but not ill-natured, splay-footed, short in stature, endowed by nature with irregular and unhandsome features, he asserted himself among gentlemen by great erudition and an enormous capacity for hard work. When he was not lecturing he sat at home reading Sanscrit and correcting the lecture books of the pupils who studied under him." Pay heed to this ye University Professors who scorn laborious days and live in the midst of hill-station delights! Here is a gruesome description of the execution of the eleven Native officers who were arrested through the skill of Mr. Forjett, the then chief of police:—"It (the execution) took place on the maidan before the fort. The culprits were all bound to the muzzles of guns and blown to death. Hughlings determined to witness the scene; I refused to accompany him. He met with a fearful accident. An arm torn from one of the sufferers was projected into the air, and falling amongst the spectators alighted on his head. He came home sick, and took several hours to recover." In those days appointments, it seems, sometimes went by favour in India. Of course such a thing could not happen now! "We had been accustomed," says the author, "to consider India as a field for bringing up soldiers in the art of war and civilians in the science of Government. I discovered, and many others I fear discovered likewise, that talent was not the sole condition of advancement in India." He also found he had been labouring under a delusion when he assumed that India produced more men capable of writing a despatch than any other portion of her Majesty's dominions. "I observed," he says, "that there were members of Council who could not spell and others who had mastered that art without acquiring the knack of forming sentences." Let those who rail against the competitive system and sigh for the good old times of nomination ponder over the following words:—"Our English acquaintance with India had thrown in our way the possessors of the highest class of intellect. The great mass of collectors, judges, and subordinate agents had remained obscure. Now circumstances brought all the mediocrities to light in a large and imposing mass, which required to be permeated by new and trustworthy elements such as were obtained by means of the Civil Service examinations that sent in periodically brilliant youths like the Wyllies, Pedders, and Richeys, who formed a little galaxy at the Bombay Presidency." What he calls the routine of the old hands had in part, he contends been the cause of the Mutiny. "These believed that pampering and fitting had made friends for us. But it was impossible for the Brahmins who despised us not to perceive that we had at bottom no very great regard for them. They combined. The wily Brahmins set the Mahommedans upon us preparatory, as they thought, to asserting their own power, and it required all the energy of the Anglo-Saxon to get the better of them and confound their very clever wiles." He is no believer in Padgett, M. P. "As I write these lines," he remarks, "I recollect that we have now a considerable number of British politicians who go over to India for a few weeks, and come back to England with a budget of Indian Grievance or Sermons on Indian Reform, as if Hindis were a people absolutely fitted for European civilization. These sentimentalists forget or have not learnt that India is altogether unfitted and unprepared for the changes which they advocate, and that it would for instance be monstrously absurd to assimilate the Indian and European races in the matter of suffrage or of expression of opinion in the press." It may be safely asserted that whoever may be chosen as President of the forthcoming Congress at Poana—if the selection is not already made—it will not be Sir Joseph Crowe. In 1858 he became acting Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Mawson, who combined the duties of that office with editorship of the *Bombay Gazette*, having been ordered to Europe on sick leave, the editorship was also conferred on Mr. Crowe, as he then was, and he mentions with legitimate pride that the *Gazette* was better informed than any newspaper in the country. It was he tells us hard work. "Six leaders a week, letters to the (London) *Daily News*, lectures at the school, telegraphing for the Government, and attendance at the Chamber of Commerce put an unusual strain upon me, which I could not hope to bear without alternations of good and bad health." Subsequently he succeeded Standen, the then Administrator-General at Bombay, as correspondent of the *Times*, and after his connection with your journal terminated he edited the *Bombay Standard*. He gives us a glimpse of the personalities that in former days were indulged in by rival journalists in Bombay. He had by request of Lord Elphinstone accompanied his Excellency on a visit to an American man-of-war then in your harbour, afterwards dining with the Governor's party and attending a concert with them. "Next morning there appeared some account of these festivities in the columns of my newspaper. The editors of the other journals accompanied their reports with special vituperation of me, whom they described as Jenkins ashore and afloat, alluding thus covertly to a peculiar form of court news mongering for which the *Morning Post* in London was then celebrated. I wrote home describing these paltry persecutions as the necessary accompaniments of a position which created extraordinary jealousies. To this and the common vocabulary of Billingsgate, which my contemporaries exhausted against me, I disdained to reply. But I thought that Bombay-Peddlington was in this respect hardly a desirable place of residence." Soon after this incident "Bombay-Peddlington" ceased to be his place of residence. Congestion and tumour of the liver caused him to to be ordered home. He left Bombay in the early days of 1859, and upon his arrival in England was commissioned by the *Times* to be one of its special correspondents in the war in Italy. Although these entertaining reminiscences extend to upwards of 400 pages, Sir Joseph Crowe defers to a future time the relation of his life in the Consular and Diplomatic Service. For the present he does not feel that he is free to speak openly of many things, which could not be passed over in silence, if he were to write conscientiously of what he has seen and done since 1860.

The attractions of the Bar are, so far at all events as India is concerned, not on the wane. Indeed, it almost seems as if every year more young natives entered upon a legal career, although the profession must be as overcrowded in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other Indian towns as it is here. The Council of Legal Education have just published the result of the Michaelmas Pass Examinations, and although the entire list occupies not much more than a-third of an ordinary newspaper column it contains the names of upwards of thirty natives of India. Of thirty-six who were awarded Pass certificates seven are Indians. Two of these (Binod C. Mitter and Chhaganlal Haridas Vora) belong to Lincoln's Inn, four (Ram Asra, Nasir Uddin Hossan, Mahomed Ishaq Khan, and Gostendra Das Seal) to the Middle Temple, and one (Nanabhoy Nasarvanji Saher) to Gray's Inn. Of the thirteen Indian students who passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History five belong to Lincoln's Inn, two to the Inner Temple, and six to the Middle Temple. Out of nine who passed in Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History three are Indians, two belonging to Lincoln's Inn, and the third to the Middle Temple. Out of thirty-eight who passed in Roman Law only nine are natives the bulk of them belonging to Lincoln's Inn. One satisfactory feature of the October examination,—satisfactory, that is, from one point of view,—is the large number of successful candidates who bear Mahomedan names. There seem to be fewer Parsees than usual.

The Royal, not, as Sir Auckland Colvin in his *Nineteenth Century* article oddly describes it, Parliamentary Commission on Indian Expenditure, has held three sittings this week at the India Office under the presidency of Lord Welby. Very little has transpired as to what took place, but, perhaps, that is because there is very little to say. Although the press is not represented, and the public are excluded, the members of the Commission are not sworn to secrecy. If anything important happens it is almost sure to leak out. All we know at present is that several official witnesses, including Sir Henry Waterfield (Financial Secretary at the India Office), Mr. Stephen Jacob (from the Financial Department in India), Sir Charles Bernard (Revenue Secretary at the India Office), and Major General Sir O. R. Newmarch (Military Secretary at the India Office) have been examined, and that Sir Auckland Colvin is to appear before the Commission when it re-assembles on Tuesday. It was understood that Sir David Barbour was also to be called before the Commission adjourned, but he is at present in Scotland, and I do not think he will give evidence at this stage of the inquiry. According to present arrangements the Commission will adjourn next week until the re-opening of Parliament, in February. In view of the desire expressed in some quarters, that Lord Welby and his colleagues should enter into matters of policy, it may be useful to recall the terms of the reference. The Commission is appointed "to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council or of the Government of India, and the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India for purposes in which both are interested." If Mr. Naoroji and his friends, Sir Willliam Wedderburn and Mr. William Sproston Caine, are able to drive a coach and four through that they will be very clever. The chair vacated by Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., on his inclusion in Lord Salisbury's Ministry, remains empty, and it is not known whether the Government intend to appoint a successor to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There will be a vacancy in the Council of the Secretary of State for India next month, when Sir Donald Steward's term of office expires. If Lord George Hamilton, who is at present at Balmoral in attendance upon her Majesty, responds to the desire generally expressed in Anglo-Indian circles at home, he will offer to re-appoint the gallant Field Marshal. Sir Donald is, it is true, getting on in years, but he is still very active, and I met him a day or two ago walking along Pall with all the vigour of a youngster. His special duty in the Council is to look after the interests of the Indian Army, and there is probably no one better fitted to discharge that important duty.

The programme of the 1896 Session of the Society of Art's Indian Section promises, I hear, to be particularly strong and interesting. Mr. J. George Scott, C. I. E. (Shway Yoe), has agreed to write a paper on the Mekhong country, now so prominently before the world, and amongst the other contributors will be Sir James Broadwood Lyall, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Mr. Walter R. Lawrence, C. I. E., whose recently-published work on Kashmir has attracted so much attention.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

AFTER several false starts and postponements, owing to the inopportune visit of Jupiter Pluvius at Dewali, which prevented the course from being got ready, this meeting took place on Saturday, at Mahaluxmi. The company present was not numerous but select. Nearly all the well-known votaries of the turf were there, while a fair sprinkling of ladies adorned the stand. The course, owing to the unremitting energy of the local stewards of the W. I. T. C., notably Captain Ross, was in excellent condition. This last named sportsman was very much *en evidence* in the saddle, and managed to annex three wins out of four. He is one of the very few gentlemen, or even professional riders, with the exception of Ibrahim, who can hug the rails at *Tottenham Corner*. He may attribute certainly two of his wins on Saturday to this happy facility. Another feature of the day was the entire absence of the ring. This was done to give the new Totalisator a chance. There were several well-known knights of the pencil present who looked on disconsolately at the crowd round the machine. It cannot be said that the new method proved an unqualified success; but it is hardly fair to judge of it till it has been got better in hand. There are two questions that must be settled if the new *pari mutuel* is to catch on. First, the number on the totalisator card must correspond with the number hoisted on the official board. Loud and deep were the mutterings, especially of the Native plungers, who having backed, say, No. 1, on the board and going to draw their coin find that the calculating machine is paying on No. 8, for the same horse. Secondly, it requires a Babbage or one of Professor Stokes' calculating boys to know the odds you are getting. It is very like having a dip into a bran tub at a bazaar, but with the chances of drawing a blank thrown in. The second really important part is that the staff must be smarter in both paying and receiving money. A smart bookie would have taken or settled several hundred rupees, while they were negotiating the purchase or payment of a five rupees ticket. The interval between the races is short at best, and in this instance certainly time is money. We must not, however, cavil any more, and certainly any system which will prevent the impecunious Anglo-Indian from laying on the nod in thousands when his cash bets would be in dibs is certainly to be welcomed and encouraged. The meeting was a fair success and the racing good throughout, and those present had a most enjoyable afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the following officials:—Stewards: W. I. T. C. Stewards. Local Stewards: Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Major H. Seton, R. I. R. and Mr. J. L. Symons. Judges: Major C. J. Blomfield, and Vety.-Col. J. Anderson. Clerks of the Scales: Mr. Tom LeMesurier, and Mr. F. Allens. Starter: Mr. F. Ellison. And Mr. Tom LeMesurier, Honorary Secretary, W.I.T.C. Below are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliput Scurry."—Rs. 100. If five start, Rs. 50 to second. For Arab and C.B. ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50, or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight: 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. Distance: 3 furlongs.

Mr Beatty's g n c b m Aline, 10st 11lbs, Capt Ross 1
Mr B's b a p Crescent, 11st, Mr Leith 2
Capt R St C Lecky's b a geld Crystal, 10st 11lbs, Capt Firman 3
Mr Bell's g a p Jasper, 10st, 11lbs, Owner 0
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney, 10st 8lbs, Mr Dimsdale 0

Time—44secs.

Five were sent down to the post in excellent time for this the opening event of the day. Mr. Ellison got them off to a good start on the first attempt. They ran in a clump to the bend, where Crescent coming out looked like winning, but Captain Ross on a line came with a rush on the post, and obtained the verdict of half-a-length. A length between the second and third. The totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket, win Rs. 5-8, place 1st Rs. 7-8, and 2nd Rs. 8.

2ND RACE.—"The Debut Stakes."—Rs. 100. If five start, Rs. 50 to second horse. For Arabs that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances: Galloways, 7lbs. Distance: 6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Victoria Cross, 10st 5lbs, Mr D E Sassoon 1
Mr S A W's b a c Manager, 10st 5lbs, Mr C Gray 2
Mr Nanabhoy B Suklat's b a gal Said, 9st 12lbs, Salley 3
Mr Beatty's ch a h Maize, 10st 10lbs, Capt Ross 0
Capt Ross' ch a gal Sabir, 10st 3lbs, Native 0
Mr J B's g a gal Souter, 10st 3lbs, Goode 0
Mr B's b a gal Signet, 9st 12lbs, Owner 0

Seven faced the flag. After one or two breaks away, owing to the fractiousness of Said and Signet, Victoria Cross and Souter led the field, Maize lying third to the corner, where he turned it up. Manager challenged Victoria Cross at the distance, but never got on terms, Victoria Cross romping by in a couple of lengths. A length between second and third.

Time—27½secs.

The totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket, win Rs. 22, place Rs. 22. Maize was made the hot favourite.

3RD RACE.—"The Omnium"—Rs. 100. If five start, Rs. 50 to second horse. For all horses that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Miss Wilson's b aus g Legacy, 11st 4lbs, Capt Ross 1
Mr Grime's b aus g Salt Water, 11st 4lbs, Mr Leith 2
Mr B C D's g cb h Walkey, 9st 2lbs, Salley 3
Mr Hunter's b aus g Luxury, 11st 4lbs, Mr Fischer 0
Mr Kavanagh's b w m Muttra, 11st 4lbs, Mr A Martin 0

Time—1min. 9½secs.

Five composed the field. Legacy was made the favourite, and justified the opinion of the public. They got off the first time. Salt Water jumped off with the lead, followed by Luxury; Legacy lying third. Luxury had shot his bolt before the third furlong post, and the race resolved itself into a match between Salt Water and Legacy. The former, however, ran out wide at the turn, letting up Captain Ross on the rails, who won by three lengths. The totalistor paid on a Rs. 5 ticket, win Rs. 6-8, place Rs. 6-8.

4TH RACE.—"The Farewell Cup."—Value Rs. 100. Presented by Capt. W. C. Ross. If eight start, Rs. 75 to the second, and Rs. 50 to third; if five start, Rs. 50 to second from the Fund. For maiden Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under, the property of members of Bombay or Poona Gymkhana, and ridden by members. Weight: 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Allowances: Galloways that have not won a race value Rs. 50, 5lbs; galloways played in recent Polo Tournament, Bombay, 5lbs. Accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs. 180—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; and oftener, 10lbs. Distance: ½ mile.

Mr Lieth's b a p A I, 10st 4lbs, Capt Ross 1
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Taiafar, 10st 10lbs, Mr Fallen 2
Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pebble, 10st 4lbs, Capt Firman ... 3
Mr Littleton's g a gal Saood, 11st 2lbs, Mr Gray 0
Mr Goring Jones' b a geld Khaled, 10st 3lbs, Owner 0
Mr Leith's b a geld Suleiman, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr B's ch a p Energy, 9st 12lbs, Owner 0

Time—57½secs.

This the event of the day produced a good field of eight, which were despatched to an excellent start at the second attempt. Saood and Suleiman took up the running, but A I cut in at the corner and got a verdict of a length; a length separating the second and third. The totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket, win Rs. 14-8, place 1st Rs. 13, second Rs. 10-8.

5TH RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes."—Rs. 60 to the first horse, Rs. 30 to the second, and Rs. 15 to the third. For Arabs that have not started for any race. To be ridden by Arabs in national costume. Professional Riding Boys barred. Weight: Catchweights. Distance: 3 furlongs.

Mr Hoosein bin Toochmich s ch a gal 1
Mr Abdool Moshem Amani's g a h 2
Mr Faid bin Feed's g a h 0
Mr Abdool Rahman Sally's g a gal 0
Mr Kulluff Jamal's b a h 0
Mr Kulluff Magdesi's g a gal 0
Mr Hoosein bin Hajee Hassun's g a h 0
Mr Hoosein bin Hajee Hassun's wh a gal 0
Mr Abdoola bin Kadir's b a h 0
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's b a gal 0
Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola's br a h 0
Mr Hoossein bin Tochmich's ch a gal 0
Mr B's b a gal 0

The Bedouin Stakes produced the above field, and one more, who joined at the post and turned up the winner, but as his animal was not entered was disqualified. The riders set to work at once, and the whips were going from the start. The animal, which stood the punishment the best was a chestnut, but was disqualified. After much difficulty on the part of Captain Ross, the other two winners were selected from the excited throng. The Band of the R. I. R. played a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF THE MUTINY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 22.

IT was an agreeable surprise to find the late garrison at Sanquelin under Major Mendonça, which surrendered to ten revolters, returning to Pangim in small boats, and bringing with them arms that have been laid down by the deserters. The prisoners captured were Lieutenants Monteiro and Lemos, two Sergeants, and about sixty men, out of whom some had already made their escape, and had returned to Pangim. The deserters had all along no desire to fight against Government, and their repeated requests for pardon were prompted of washing their hands of the mistake they committed when they left the barracks. But they delivered themselves to more despotic masters, when they joined the Ranes, and they could not carry out their resolution of laying down the arms without the consent of Dada Ranes, who proclaimed himself the King of Satary. The deserters were waiting for an opportunity which was afforded them by the arrival of the European troops and the gunboats. Though they could carry on warfare in the jungles, they would not be able to stand the destructive fire of the cannons. Besides, they had nothing to gain by prolonging a struggle which would give them nothing, whether they lost or gained the game. These sober considerations began to sway their actions, and they resolved to give up their connections with the Ranes. I have been able to ascertain that for some days past discouragement prevailed in the camp of the deserters, and they gradually left for their homes, one by one, so that a resolution of keeping down the arms in a body by the remaining deserters was decided upon, and they at once left Nanuz and proceeded to Sanquelim on the 21st instant to hand over the prisoners, and their arms to the first Portuguese official whom they might find. Sanquelim had been deserted since the capture of the garrison, and as they could find no one, they left their arms and the prisoners, and returned to their villages. There has been great rejoicing here, and people and officials are glad at the turn events have taken. There were good grounds to believe that if the deserters had combined with the Ranes, the struggle would last for a considerable time. The elements of hostility have not altogether passed away. The Ranes and their followers, who have profited much by the desertion, still remain as a factor not to be despised, but all fears of an open battle are now vanished, and there will be no resistance to the Government troops marching up to Satary, and razing the fort of Nanuz, which has served as a nursery for the rebellions.

The *Boletim Official*, dated 20th instant, issues an order prohibiting any individual residing in the territory of Goa State to go to foreign country without a pass-port, which will be granted at the Chief Secretary's Office. The order will hamper the movement of passengers. A resident from Salsette will have to come to Pangim to obtain a pass-port, if he wants to go to Belgaum. The limitation of the order to Satary would have obviated all the inconvenience. Another order of the same day, appointing Mr. Ismael Gracias president of a committee, directs to inspect the Custom House of Damaun in order to see the convenience of abolishing the same, as the income is too insignificant to keep up the establishment. Mr. Taborda, the secretary, announces that on the 24th instant a Mass will be celebrated by the Partriach Archbishop in the Campal of D. Monoel, which the Duke of Oporto, the Governor-General, and the Expeditionary Force will attend. The detachment under Captain Gomes da Costa, which was sent to Sanvordem, has returned to Pangim, and has been located in the Municipal building.

It was reported that the expedition would start on Sunday for Satary. The surrender of nearly two hundred arms will accelerate the departure, as the fears of an hostile encounter have disappeared, and the troops may go with an easy heart to inflict punishment upon those turbulent Ranes, who are the cause of periodical depradations that spread consternation in the country. It is too soon to speculate whether the deserters, who laid down their arms, will obtain pardon. An announcement in that sense. and extending to the remaining deserters, would have been an act of Royal clemency, as the Duke of Oporto is present, and the Ranes would have been deprived of the help they count upon from the deserters. But whatever may be resolved upon the Government as well as the people are to be congratulated upon the surrender of some two hundred armed men, whose decision to brave Government arms might have caused much bloodshed, and prolonged the struggle to an indefinite time. A small force of the Native Infantry has been despatched to Marmagoa with the probable destination of proceeding to Sanvorden to substitute the detachment that has returned from that station. The object of removing every influential official and native from Pangim appears to be that a searching enquiry is to be instituted, not only in connection with the desertion of the soldiers, and the causes that led Ranes to a revolt, but also as regards the imaginary sedition of the Natives against Europeans Nothing would be fairer than this enquiry, as the proverbially loyal subjects of Velhas Conquistas are lying under a stigma which ought to be removed.

The order for a pass-port to cross foreign frontier will not much help the Government in keeping the revolutionists within the limits of the Goa territory. There are no Portuguese offices on the frontier lines all along to prevent persons without arms passing from one country to the other. The food-supply has been generally obtained from the British territory, and I believe the British Government would scarcely care to exact pass-port or any other credential from persons crossing the frontier, provided they do not bring with them any contraband articles.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUT. E. M. WILLIAMS, on arrival in India, will proceed to Umballa.

LIEUTENANT R. F. WARBURTON, 43rd Gurkhas, is transferred to the 2-5th Gurkhas.

MAJOR E. C. Stanton, R. E., on transfer to Bengal from the Madras Command, Military Works, is posted to Lucknow.

CAPTAIN J. A. Gibbon, R.E., on transfer from the Punjab to the Bengal Command, Military Works, is posted to Agra.

SURGEON-MAJORS W. H. ALLEN, M. W. Kerin and J. E. Nicholson, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in India.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Captain R. J. Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, Poona.

MAJOR GENERAL R. M. Jennings, Commanding Assam District, accompanied by Captain E. T. Paul, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left Shillong on the 18th instant on the annual Inspection Tour.

LIEUT. R. ST. J. Gillespie, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company and is posted to the Bombay Section on the departure of Lieut. G. A. Beazeley, R.E., who has been selected to succeed Lieut H. W. Weeks, R.E., on the termination of his tour of Sub-Marine Mining Service in India on the 1st January next. Lieut. Beazeley will proceed to join at Karachi early in December.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, to be Adjutant, 9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 24th P. I., to be officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry.—Captain F. C. D. Amesbury to be permanent Wing Officer, 34th Pioneers.—Lieutenant A Wallace-Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure, 40th Pathans.—Lieutenant J. C. P. Craster, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 25th Madras Infantry.—Captain H. T. King to be Second-in-Command sub pro tem., remaining seconded; Captain A. R. Denne, 2nd Madras Infantry, to be Second-in-Command sub pro tem. vice King; Captain W. E. Banbury to be Wing Commander sub pro. tem., remaining seconded. 13th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. O. Lash, to be permanent Wing Officer.

MR. T. M. HEALY'S name was on the 27th instant removed from the list of the executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain on the ground that he had "shown himself out of harmony with the general policy of the organisation, and especially by his action at Omagh and his revolt in South Kerry." The motion for the removal of the name was made by Mr. T. P. O'Connor and seconded by Mr. Justin M'Carthy.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain R. F. Briscoe, R.N.R., with the Overland mails of 8th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abdulla, Mr S
Aitken, Mr and Mrs P
Aubrey, Mrs
Baker, Commander T C J, RN
Bernard, Mr, Mrs and infant
Bayley, Col
Brown, Lieut
Brunton, Mr B
Barlow, Mr P
Broadfoot, Mrs
Birley, Mrs
Bruce, Mr D G
Cathrall, Mr A
Campbell, Mrs
Clark, Mrs W E
Cook, Mr G J
Campion, Mr and Mrs R W
Cleveland, Mr and Mrs
Christie, Miss M
Cameron, Mr J
Childers, Mrs Eardley
Chase, Miss R
Drysdale, Miss
Dunn, Miss
David, Mrs
Dunsterville, Mrs and infant
Dass, Mr H
Drennan, Mr
D'Arcy, Miss E
Edge, Surg-Lieut-Col, Mrs and child
Eaton, Miss K
Ferrell, Miss
Flavell, Mr R E
Finch, Mr
Frizelli, Mr A
Fox, Mr H
Finlay, Miss
Fildes, Mr L G
Gill, Mr and Mrs J E and infant
Hay, Dr L T
Hudson, Mr H
Harding, Miss
Heaven, Mr F G
Heaven, Miss K
Hordern, Mr A and Miss
Hotham, Miss
Hodgson, Mr J F
Keene, Mr
Keene, Mrs and infant
Lang, Mrs, 2 children & infant
Langan, Mrs
Lyle, Mrs
Mawson, Miss
Moir, Mrs
Madden, Miss
Molloy, Mr
Moffatt, Mrs and child
Nugent, Mrs and 2 infants
O'Dowda, Mrs
O'Connor, 2 Misses
Prior, Mrs R D, infant and child
Peebles, Mrs
Pocock, Mr and Mrs
Phillips, Mrs child and infant
Pemberton, Mr L
Ptolemy, Miss B
Reid, Mrs
Rahaman, Mr A
Robertson, Mr, Mrs and infant
Smetham, Miss
Smallwood, Mr and Mrs
Smallwood, Mr
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs
Spence, Miss W
Sevenoaks, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mrs H M
Turner, Miss Agnes
Thompson, Dr
Thomson, Mrs S J, 4 children and infant
Tunbridge, Miss
Venables, Mr E F
Webb, Mrs L K
Were, Mrs
Walker, Col and Mrs J Campbell
Weir, Mrs, child and infant
Whitestone, Surg Capt
Wilson, Miss E

FROM BRINDISI.

Aspinall, Capt and Mrs
Asquith, Mr and Mrs
Arthur, Mr Allan
Aldam, Mr and Mrs
Atkinson, Mrs
Burder, Mr and Mrs
Barnes, Mr F C
Bear, Mr E G
Blasoheoks, Mr
Crowther, Rev and Mrs
Cornouvre, Mr & Mrs Sacla
Cox, Capt
Cole, Mr W H
Cox, Mrs P L
Davies, Mr Hart
Finlay, Mr J
Fraser, Mr A
Foster, Mr and Mrs W W
Goffle, Mr, Mrs and child
Goldsmith, Mr
Giffard, Lieut C L
Goffin, Mr and Mrs
Glade, Mr
Hadwen, Mr J W
Hickson, Major
Harris, Mr J
James, Mrs
Joseph, Mr H G
Lees, Mr R O
Leger, Mr St
Luke, Mr P V
Morrison, Mr & Mrs McL
Moore, Mr G H
Mitchell, Mrs B and child
McConaghy, Capt A
Mackie, Mr and Mrs A
McBlaine, Mr F
Mackay, Mr T G
Napier, Hon, Mrs and Miss
Patman, Mr H A
Parkinson, Major
Phillips, Mr
Radcliffe, Major
Reddick, Mrs G
Riley, Mr J H
Robinson, Mr and Mrs H D
Simpson, Mr A F
Stephenson, Mr T
St. Ledger, Mr H B
Seymour, Mrs & Miss
Scott, Major
Sunderland, Mr J B
Shakespear, Mr W
Stanton, Major
Salinger, Mr
Shire, Mr Kumar
Shaw, Mr F W
Sharman, Mrs E M
Skinner, Hon A M
Sims, Mr Proctor
Turner, Mr H B H
Thomas, Mr J P
Walton, Mr H R
Wyllie, Mr and Miss
Waddington, Mr & Miss
Wilson, Capt and Mrs
Wederburn, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.—Bailey, Mr
FROM GIBRALTAR.—Solano, Mr E J
FROM ADEN.—Macdonald, Lieut. H C

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

THE King of Portugal, after visiting France and Germany, has arrived in England, and is at present staying with the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, his Majesty being still in Scotland.

During the week the Duke of Cambridge has given over the reins of the War Office to the hands of Lord Wolseley, after issuing a farewell order which will be read with much interest.

Another maiden speech to which colonial readers especially will hasten to turn is that of Mr. Chamberlain in the capacity of Secretary of State for the Colonies—a speech delivered just after his successful adjustment of the questions pending between Khama and the South Africa Company.

The great question of secondary education has come to the front with the report of the Royal Commission, and one branch of the subject has been dealt with by the Duke of Devonshire in a speech at Leeds. Lord Londonderry's election to the chairmanship of the London School Board, and Mr. Lecky's letter on the subject of women's degrees, also appear in educational column.

Among ecclesiastical affairs may be mentioned the utterances of the Bishops of Exeter and Liverpool on reunion and church reforms. The annual statement of Sir. J. B. Lawes on the wheat crop, and evidence given before the Royal Commission as to the comparative prosperity of Welsh farmers is published.

In Ireland Mr. Gerald Balfour has been listening to the grievances of a working men's deputations, and the treatment of lunatics has led to some discussion in Dublin; while a letter has been received and published from the convict Daly.

The Liberator trial is dragging along; and in this connection may be mentioned an important judgment in another case on the question of an auditor's responsibility. Several disputed will and divorce cases are also referred to in our legal department. The failure of the Right Hon. F. P. C. Hope, with liabilities of over half-a-million, and that of Olympia (Limited) is reported.

Among items of personal intelligence this week the most interesting to many readers will be the account of the Duke of Marlborough's wedding. That marriage, however, took place abroad; and the same may be said of several of the deaths—though not of foreigners—reported in obituary column.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. A. P. Hodgson, late Mad. C. S.; Major-Gen. Sir P. M. Melvill, K. C. B., Bo. Ret.; Col. John Hill, Bo. (Engrs.) Ret.; Col. John Hibbert, Bo. Inf.; Lord Bolton; Major-Gen. P. F. V. Gilbert, C. B.; Mr. Jacob Montefiore; Mr. Eugene Field; Lady Frances Mary Pepys; Mrs. A. W. May (G. N. Craik); Mrs. M. A. Everett-Green.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Parodi, arrived in harbour yesterday:—

FROM GENOA.

Alapatt, Rev Paul
Anderson, Mr Allan
Barboro, Mrs
Banerji, Mr A R
Braganza, Mr
Crumn, Mr and Mrs
Cattaneo, Miss
Chisholm, Mr R J
Comfort, Mrs S C
Chisholm, Mrs
Charmanne, Mr H
Camcela, Mr L
Conway, Mr and Mrs F G
Chooskra, Mr
Dunlop, Mr H H G
Dodgson, Mr and Mrs
Dalmas, Mr and Mrs H de St
Eliopulo, Mr A N
Faurines, Mr
Feliol, Mr L
Patterson, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Miss Ida
Ghosal, Mr J
Gruyther, Miss de
Hogarth, Miss
Hand, Mrs
McMonan, Mr J
Martelli, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Munoy, Mr Henry
Percival, Mr P E
Parley, Mr F J
Reenes, Mr R
Saone, Mr and Mrs De
Saone, Miss Stella Prier de
Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Simey, Miss
Spurrell, Captain and Mrs R J
Smaell, Col W L
Turner, Mrs C M and child
Vanfassellaaal, Mr P A
White, Miss
Waldekeus, Rev
Waldekeus, Mrs and 2 daughters
Wray, Mr F
Waller, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Brown, Mr, Mrs and 2 Master
Baker, Mr N
Marcencel, Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Brazzoli, Mr
Barret, Mr F
Choloni, Mr Jacques
Donbal, Mr F Henry
Donbal, Mr John
MacNill, Capt

THE well-known Swedish traveller Svenhedin has just sent to the Russian military journal *Razvyedchik (Examiner)* a letter remarking on the extremely cordial relations between the British and Russian Commissions during the recent delimitation of the Pamir frontier. "One day" (the letter goes on to say) "I had the pleasure to receive an invitation to a banquet given by General Povolo Shveikovski, chief of the Russian Commission. His tent was brilliantly illuminated outside, and richly decorated within with carpets and other Asiatic draperies, whilst in the centre there was arranged a table loaded with viands, fruit, and wines. A military band played Russian national airs during the banquet, and at the conclusion of the entertainment, which lasted until past midnight, the Russian general personally escorted the English officers to their tents to the sound of military music." The warmest display of courtesy was exhibited on the occasion, and Herr Svenhedin concludes by saying that he received the kindest welcome both from the Russians and the English during his stay in the Pamirs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A **Benares** correspondent informs a contemporary that a meeting of Swamis and Pundits was held there on Thursday evening, for the purpose of thanking those friends at Poona who are for ostracising the subject of Social Reform altogether from the proceedings and precincts of the National Congress. The Swami who presided reminded the audience that during the Age of Consent agitation Mr. Hume had refused to lend the Congress Hall for a meeting against the Bill, while that same Hall was freely used for the anti-Hindu movements of the Social Conference. Now remarks our contemporary a better day was dawning and he hoped the Hindu Associations all over the country would come forward to support the action of Poona. For the enlightened Congress-Wallah of Western India and Bengal praise from such a quarter and on such grounds must be rather embarrassing. It looks after all as if the orthodox Hindu party and the free-thinking patriots of the Congress might fall into line: but what in that case becomes of the national and indeed of the political pretensions of the Congress?

The Punjab Government has been considering several matters relating to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, which have attracted its notice as the result of the official inspection of the institution held a month or two ago. The Asylum is one of the leading schools of its class, and the health of the children under education there is a public concern. This was on the whole good, though there had been an outbreak of chicken-pox, supposed to have been introduced with the clean clothes from the dhobies' ghat. The Asylum was, not long ago, provided with a steam laundry at considerable expense, but it has not been used yet except for drying clothes, on account of the insufficient supply of water which has to be pumped up from the *baoli*. If possible this obstacle should be quickly remedied; in fact, all large schools for European children should if funds allow be fitted up with steam laundries. While on the subject, it may be asserted that every city and station in India with a large European and Eurasian population should have a steam laundry which, moreover, should prove a remunerative investment for capital. Another matter of importance connected with the health of the children at the Lawrence Military Asylum, is now under notice of the authorities. For many years, the children there have suffered very largely from a mild throat affection due to the water. It is, therefore, proposed to collect rain-water from the barrack roofs and store it for drinking purposes, and this plan has met with medical approval.

We hear that there is a probability of the Bodh-Gaya Temple case being carried into a Civil Court. A sympathiser with the Budhists writes:—"The Mahant's organisation came into existence about three centuries ago, and not five, as had been stated. The temple was in a neglected state for centuries, and for the first time in 1877 the King of Burma attempted to restore it. No Hindu ever cared to enter the temple, and in the account published in the *Englishman* in 1877 an accurate description of the ruined state of the temple was given. Sir Alexander Cunningham quotes this article in his big work on 'Maha-Bodhi.' In 1877 there were Burmese priests living in the Burmese monastery to the west of the temple, and they were to reside there permanently; but the internal disturbances in Burma interfered, and they had to leave the place. All the Buddhists contend for is that their holiest shrine should not be in the hands of the Mahant, who is antagonistic to the faith they profess, and they declare that the spurious Hindu worship introduced by the Mahant since 1894 is a desecration of the shrine." As there is a prospect of the dispute again finding its way into Court, it may be well to put the extinguisher on a controversial statement. According to one view of the case, Mr. Dharmapala would have acted wisely had he brought a civil suit in the first instance.

By a compact between the shipbuilders in Belfast and on the Clyde it was some time ago settled that, if a strike broke out at any one point, they would support each other by a lock-out at non-threatened points. Last August the employes of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, demanded an advance of wages. On this being refused the men went out on strike. The men claim that the firm broke faith in not giving the additional shilling a week. In sympathy with the Belfast employers the Clyde yard master two days ago turned off 25 per cent. of their engineers, a step which would in due course have been followed by further action of the same nature until the whole of their men had been discharged, if the Belfast strike was not meanwhile settled. This action of the masters has been at once met by the men. A general strike on the Clyde was ordered by the Engineers' Society, the other day, and, as a result of this order, there are now some 8,000 or 10,000 men idle in Glasgow and its suburbs. The engineers in several of the shops not connected with shipbuilding have come out of their own accord. Rivetters and others have also left work, and the general impression from the tone of the men is that the struggle will be a long one.

The Court at Rotterdam gave judgment, on Nov. 6, in favour of the North German Lloyd Company in the suit brought by them against the owners of the British steamer Crathie, which run into and sank the Elbe off Lowestoft. The amount of the damage is to be fixed subsequently, with interest at 6 per cent.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that Schwartz and his wife, accused of being German spies, were brought, on Nov. 2, before the correctional police-court. The case was heard with closed doors. Schwartz was condemned to five years' and his wife to three years' imprisonment. The prisoners were also condemned to the loss of their civil rights, and were prohibited from residing in France for ten years after their liberation from prison. Morever, Schwartz was fined 2,000fr., and his wife 1,000fr.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes that the official statistics of the cases of diphtheria treated by the antitoxic serum, which have just been published, give some interesting details as to the success of the new method, and that the authorities have come to the conclusion that the treatment with the serum exercises a favourable influence in the course of the disease, and that a continued employment of it is justified.

On November 5, after an examination lasting seven days, Mr. Wheeler, the official liquidator, concluded his evidence in the trial of Jabez Balfour and others concerned in the Liberator Building Society, and the companies connected with it. Mr. A. O. Millen, late secretary to the Lands Allotment Company, was under examination when the Court rose. On November 6, the examination-in-chief of Mr. Millen was completed, and he was cross-examined on behalf of the defendant Balfour. The evidence was interposed of Mr. R. O. Driver, surveyor, who in December, 1886, and January, 1887, valued the estates of the Lands Allotment Company in conjunction with Mr. Bird. In his opinion a very full value was put upon the properties, and the total came of £358,850. No fair copy of his report was ever sent to the company, but he mentioned to the defendant Brock and Dibley what his valuation was. The report was not sent in, in consequence of an interview he had with Bird.

The Bishop of Exeter, in his opening address at the Diocesan Conference on the 6th November, said that for reunion the Church of Rome must come to them, not they to Rome. He complained that in the report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education nothing was said of religious education.

Rev. W. P. Buncombe (Japan), Rev. D. A. L. Hooper (E. Equatorial Africa), Rev. G. L. Pilkington (Uganda), Mrs. Knox (China), Miss Askwith (India), and Miss Lambert (China) spoke at the ninth annual meetings of the Gleaners' Union branch of the C.M.S on the 1st November. Last year's income, £3581. During the year 10,000 new members were enrolled. New branches were formed at Malta and at Junpar (Persia).

At Cambridge, on the 2nd November, Mr. H. Marshall Ward, D.Sc., Christ College, Professor of Botany at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was elected to the professorship of botany.

B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

General and Mrs. Blundell were "At Home," this evening, on the Revolver Ranges to their friends. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present. Amongst them were Lady Sandhurst, Countess Spencer, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. and the Misses Burgess, Mrs. Badham, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Cockburn-Curtis, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Bellers, Mrs. Blake, Miss Gardner, Miss Jones, Mrs. Pengree, Mrs. Duperier, Mrs. Sparke, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Blomfield, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Sergent-Curteis.

The shooting of the ladies was good. Mrs. Cockburn-Curtis made 43 points in 50 yards out of a possible 49, and won the first prize, a silver photo-frame, presented by Mrs. Blundell. Mrs. Badham and Miss Bromley tied for second place, and had to fire off again. Mrs. Badham won the second prize by 5 points ahead of Miss Bromley, thus winning the second prize, a silver photo-frame, and Miss Bromley a silver pencil case. The following are the scores up to date:—

50 Yards.		Total.	
Mrs Cockburn-Curtis	7 7 7 7 6 5 4	43	
Mrs Badham	7 7 7 6 5 5 5	42	tied
Miss Bromley	7 7 7 7 5 5 4	42	tied
Mrs Blundell	7 7 7 5 5 5 3	39	
Lady Sandhurst	6 6 6 6 6 5 4	39	
Mrs Webb	7 7 6 6 5 4 2	37	
Mrs Bellers	7 6 5 5 5 4 4	36	
Mrs Blake	7 6 5 5 5 4 4	36	
Miss Gardner	7 7 6 5 4 3 2	34	
Mrs Jones	6 6 5 5 5 4 3	34	
Mrs Pengree	7 5 5 4 4 2 2	29	
Miss Burgess	7 6 5 5 3 2 0	28	
Miss F Burgess	7 4 3 3 3 2 0	22	

Mrs. Badham and Miss Bromley tied for second prize. The ties were shot off later on. The following was the result:—

Mrs Badham	7 7 7 7 5 5 5	43
Mrs Bromley	7 6 6 5 5 5 4	38

Match 26.—The "Gillespie Memorial Challenge Cup."—Open to teams of eight of all ranks (the British Officers included) from any Regiment in the Bombay Command. Also to the Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, Deoli Irregular Force, Mehwara Battalion, and Malwa Bhil Corps. Distance—300, 500, and 700 yards. The Cup to be competed for annually, and will never become the property of any Corps. It will be kept for the year won in the Officers' Mess of the winning Corps. Entrance Fee—Rs. 12 per team.

	300 yds	500 yds	700 yds	Total	Rs.
*19th Bombay Infantry	220	229	199	648	128
17th Bombay Infantry	201	229	204	634	52
9th Bombay Infantry	199	235	196	630	26

*13 teams competed.

Match 27.—The "Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Challenge Cup," presented by the 23rd Bombay Infantry.—Open to teams of six of all ranks from any Infantry Regiment in the Bombay Command or from the Infantry of the local Corps in Rajputana and Central India. Distance—700 yards. Number of rounds ten. Entrance Fee—Rs. 12 per team. The Cup will be competed for annually and will never become the property of any Corps.

	700 yds	Rs.
9th Bombay Infantry	256	128*
8th Bombay Infantry	251	52
19th Bombay Infantry	249	26

* And the Cup.

Match 36.—"H. E. the Governor's Prizes."—The Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 400. Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G C I E., Governor of Bombay. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes at each distance.

200 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Nana Godhi, 2nd Bo Grenadiers	31	15
Lce-Nk Mahadev Deoli, 14th Bo Infy	30	10
Drill Hav Sk Abdul Kadir, 19th Bo Infy	30	7
Hav Sk Mahomed Akbar, 16th Bo Infy	30	7
Hav Vittoo Parab, 19th Bo Infy	30	7

Four prizes of Rs 5, seven prizes of Rs 3, and ten prizes of Rs. 2.

500 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Mahadu Sawant, 16th Bo Infy	33	15
Jem Bhawandin Ziwari, 14th Bo Infy	33	10
Nk Sultan Beg, 25th Bo Rifles	32	7
Pte Bhiwaram, 8 h Bo Infy	32	7

Four prizes of Rs. 5, six of Rs. 6, and ten of Rs. 2.
Seven thirtys counted out.

600 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Lce-Nk Sk Ismail, 21st Bo Infy	32	15
Bugler Sk Hussain, 3rd L I	32	10
Sowar Gulam Khan, 1st Bo Lanc	32	7
Hav Yauda Sing, 17th Bo Infy	32	7

Four prizes of Rs 5, six of Rs 3, and ten of Rs. 2.
Five twenty-nines counted out.

AGGREGATE.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Totl	Rs
*Dril Hav Abraham Jackreal, 12th Bo I	30	29	31	90	40
Jam Sk Imam, 3rd Bo Lt I	29	30	30	89	30
Lce-Nk Arjun Naik Band, 4th Bo Rifles	27	30	31	88	20
Hav Vittoo Parab, 19th Bo Infy	30	30	28	88	10

* Won the I R H Medal.

Match 37.—The "Southern Mahratta Agency Prizes"—Distances—500 and 700 yards. 500 yards sitting, and 700 yards any Military position. Seven shots at each distance.

500 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Jam Luxmon Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	34	15
Hav Gonsjee Mokitoy, 9th Bo Infy	33	10
Lce-Naik Luxmon Ohir, 25th Rifles	33	7-8
Pte Sheikh Shahbudin, 8th Bo Infy	32	7-8
Sapper R m Singh, Bo S and M	32	5
Hav Narayen Sellar, 19th Bo Infy	32	5
Cr Hav Mahadu Dhubo, 17th Bo Infy	32	5
Nk Luxmon Jannak, 8th Bo Infy	31	5

Seven prizes of Rs 4, ten of Rs 3 and of Rs. 2 each.
Seventeen twenty-eights counted out.

700 yards	Pts.	Rs.
Lce Naik Sk Ismail, 21st B Infy	33	15
Pte Dhatta Deoli, 9th B Infy	32	10
Lce Naik Inkagie Eswantrao, 8th B Infy	32	7-8
Pte Gulam Husein, 4th Bo Rifles	32	7-8
Hav Bijaz Bahadur Singh, 28th Pioneers	32	5
Hav Narayen Sellar, 18th Bo Infy	32	5
Lce-Naik Luxmon Baghat, 14th Bo Infy	31	5
Sub-Maj Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bo Infy	31	5

Eleven prizes of Rs 4, ten of Rs 3 and its. 2 each.
Four twenty-eights counted out.

AGGREGATE.

	500 yds	700 yds	Totl	Rs.
*Hav Narayen Sellar, 19th Bo Infy	32	34	66	40
Jem Luxmon Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	34	29	63	30
Lce Naik Luxmon Bhagat, 14th Bo I	31	31	62	20
Subedar Coostan de Souza, 9th Bo I	29	31	60	10

* Won the Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal

The Derby Sweep Stakes (unlimited entries).

600 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut Stack	30	8-8
Lieut Chitty	29	5-8
L S Andrew	27	3

700 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut Chitty	31	6
L S Wood	31	4
Pte Dyson	30	2

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE POWERS.

The Japanese Minister called upon President Cleveland, on Nov. 1, and presented to him an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan, expressing his appreciation of the good offices exercised by the United States to bring about the restoration of peace between Japan and China.

The Japanese colony in Berlin celebrated, on Nov. 3, the birthday of the Emperor of Japan. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Minister in Berlin, gave a banquet to about fifty of his compatriots.

In proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki referred to the "friendly advice" of Germany, Russia and France, in consequence of which Japan had promised to evacuate Liao-tung, and added, "We gave this promise, although we have, properly speaking, nothing to do with the three Powers." After mentioning that a part of the war indemnity had already been paid, the Japanse Minister went on to say that they owed their success in the war to the introduction of civilisation. China had been more than once beaten by foreigners, but she had never learnt anything from them. With Japan it was otherwise. They had also been beaten, but they had assimilated the civilisation of their conquerors. It was a happy thing for Japan that she had so wise an Emperor.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says Capt. von Hanneken is now in Berlin on a special mission, with full powers to make arrangements for the reorganisation of the Chinese Army on the Russian, French, or German model.

The petition of "The Pan-German Union" to the Chancellor, "to increase German prestige in China by acquiring a port of a group of island," has been strongly supported by the German Colonial organs, but severely condemned in a semi-official article in the "Hambungische Correspondent."

The Russian newspapers state that the thanks of the Czar have been conveyed to the officers and men of a battery of artillery, with money rewards for the men, for a rapid march from Omsk to a point on the Manchurian frontier of Siberia.

The "Turkestan Gazette" hears from Viernoe that the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have given permission for American missionaries to take refuge on Russian territory from the violence of the Chinese populace, on the express condition that they are not to prosecute their religious propaganda among Russian subject and not to interfere in any way in matters of creed and faith.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, the rising of the Mohammedan Dungans in North-West China is extending with great rapidity.

Prince Francis of Teck, who is a Captain in the Royal Dragoons, has been granted leave of absence till the end of March, with permission to go to India.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as wel las promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT NANDOD.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, Nov. 19.

The ceremony took place in a large shamiana pitched in the spacious compound of the local High School. As the time for the purpose was fixed at 4-30 p.m., boys and girls of the Town Schools being 800 in number began to pour in from 3-30 p.m., with cheerful faces, being desirous of receiving the prizes. Mrs. Snell having kindly consented to give away the prizes, she and Colonel Snell, the Administrator of the Rajpipla State, came exactly at 4-30 p. m. Among the elite of the town present, there were H. H. the Maharana Shri Gambhirsingji, Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji, Kumars Shri Ramsingji, Karitsingji, and Khumansingji of Chhota-Udepur, K. B. Dhanjishaw, the Senior Assistant Administrator, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Dr. Patel, Messrs. Ranibhadra, Bhaishanker, Pranjivandass Motibhai, Varajral, Jikisondas, Dhirajbhai, and others.

Mr. K. S. Nangiani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewakantha, opened the proceeding with a lengthy address, in the course of which he said that the Taluka School had considerably improved under the present Head-master, the passed percentage having doubled itself, being 54 against 27 of the preceding year. The result of the Branch School was somewhat inferior to that of the preceding year, being 67 per cent. against 71 per cent., a difference of 4 per cent., which, he said, was not very significant. The result of the Urdu School was 44 per cent. against 45 per cent. of the preceding year, thus the School had almost maintained its efficiency of the preceding year. The number on the register had gone down from 36 to 33. He regretted very much that his Mahomedan brethren did not avail themselves to any appreciable degree of the advantage which the Administration had benificently placed at their disposal. The number 33 bore no proportion to the Mahomedan population of the town which was very nearly 2,000. The girl school had gained both in numbers as well as in efficiency. The percentage of passes was 76 against 69 of the preceding year. There was one gratifying feature, he mentioned with pleasure, connected with the school, i.e., that he could boast of having on its rolls not only big girls but elderly women. He, however, was dissatisfied with one thing only, and that was that the Head-mistress had not taken care to acquaint herself with the use of kindergarten presents, which she had been furnished with. In all other respects it was the best managed school in Rewakantha. The Evening School had done well in the examination, the percentage of passes being 71 per cent. It was better than that of the preceding year; but it had considerably lost in numbers. For the English school, which has been recently raised to the status of a High School, he said, he had very few remarks to offer. Last year, when it was examined he was satisfied with the results. He had every hope that the new Head-master, Mr. Varajrai S. Desai, would make it a flourishing institution. He was sorry to observe that the boys were indifferent to physical education. He would advise the Head-master to start a cricket club in connection with the High School. In the whole of Rajpipla there were in all 103 schools, which he thought was a good number for a population of 171,000. The Administration had done much towards the spread of education. It had established special prizes for the Mahomedan and Kaliparaj boys. The Administration expended in all, excluding the expenditure on account of the High School, Rs. 28,000. The revenue of the State was Rs. 8,65,000. Thus the amount spent on education was 1-30th of the whole revenue, which was very highly satisfactory, and shows the appreciation of the Educational Department. It was the fountain head of all departments. Finally, observing that it manufactured not only masters, but clerks, lawyers, judges, and what not. Some of the States in Rewakantha did not spend half as much. He was glad to learn that Prince Chhatrasingji had established some scholarships to give further impetus to education. Finally, he thanked Colonel and Mrs. Snell for their presence on that occasion.

The speech being over, the students of the Taluka, Branch, Urdu, and Girls' schools recited some selected pieces, the portion from the "Angad Visti" was well done, being a poem in which Rama attempts to make peace with Ravan through his envoy Angad. The version of the National Anthem and a song on the beauty of the Spring was recited by girls in a way to attract the minds of all those present. Everything appeared to be dumb except the reciters at the time. On the completion of the recitations Mrs. Snell distributed prizes to those who had been successful in the annual examination, not without kind enquiries about the condition of the parents of the prize-winners. Those students who had failed to win the prizes were not forgotten. All boys and girls assembled there for the occasion were treated with picnics at the bounty of the worthy Administrator, Colonel Snell. As soon as this was finished, Colonel Snell answered to Mr. Nanjiani's opening remarks in appropriate terms as under:—

"Your Highness, Kumar Shri, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Deputy Educational Inspector having brought to my notice the fact that the prizes gained last year by the boys and girls attending the Nandod schools had not yet been distributed, it has afforded me much pleasure in presiding here to-day. The report just read shows what very satisfactory progress education is making in the Rajpipla State, and there is not the slightest doubt that within the next few years the results will compare favourably with those which have been realized in the most advanced Native States in India. In 1885, when this State was placed under British Administration, there were but sixteen schools with a total of 1,330 on the rolls. Now there are nintey-eight schools with 4,503 scholars. Progress at such leaps and bounds is alm st unprecedented, and is solely due to the interest which British officers have taken in the spread of education. Primary schools have not been neglected, and it is satisfactory to know that the Bhil receives as much attention in regard to education as do his more prosperous fellow subjects who are located in the neighbourhood of the capital. A High School, which was so long needed, has at last been established, and I hope that under the supervision of Mr. Desai, B.A., it will turn out men who will be a credit to the State. Female education is on an excellent footing, and the native who takes a wife who has been brought up in the Nandod Girls' School, will be unable to say that intellectually she is his inferior. The illiterate men in the Police force, also those in the "Paltan," are afforded assistance in acquiring such a rudimentary education as will certainly enable them to perform their duties in a far more efficient manner than if they had been left in their original uncultured state. The recitations and the drills have been gone through in a very creditable manner. I cannot bring this entertainment to an end without thanking your Highness, Kumar Shri, ladies and gentlemen, for having by your presence this afternoon testified to the interest you take in the education of the inhabitants of this State.

Colonel Snell having resumed his seat amidst cheers, Mr. Nanjiani garlanded Colonel and Mrs. Snell, H. H. Maharana Shri Gambhirsingji, Mrs. Sykes, and Prince Chhatrasingji, and presented them with bouquets. After the distribution of "attar, pan, gulab," etc., the ceremony terminated with three cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Snell.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

King Khama and his companions return to South Africa in the Arundel Castle, which sails on Nov. 23. It is expected they will have an interview with the Queen at Windsor on Nov. 20.

As a result of a private conference between the Colonial Secretary and the Bechuana chiefs Khama and Bathoen on Nov. 6, it is stated that the question of the transfer of their lands to the jurisdiction of the Chartered Company has been settled in a satisfactory manner. Sebele, who is suffering from a severe cold, was unable to be present at the conference.

On Nov. 4, at Grosvenor House, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster entertained at breakfast Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, and the members of the United Committee for protecting the interests of native races against the liquor traffic.

The Bishop of London moved a resolution expressing a hope that whatever course might be taken with reference to the administration of Bechuanaland the Government would adhere to their decision not to allow the law of prohibition now in force in Khama's territory to be in any way altered, and would watch the operation of the law with a view to protecting the natives from degradation and demoralisation.—Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.—The Duke of Westminster welcomed the chiefs in the name of the United Committee, and urged the desirability of raising, as soon as possible, the duties on spirits imported in Africa, as they were at present far too low. He presented to Khama an address of welcome and sympathy.—Lord Loch bore testimony to Khama's admirable government of his country and his fidelity as a British ally.

Khama, speaking through an interpreter, said:—

I rejoice to hear the words that have been spoken here to-day, because I have hindered strong drink in my own country to prevent it from entering into my town, because I had the power to restrain my people from drinking the liquor. But to-day the power is more in the hands of the white people, and they seek to bring liquor into the country, so that if I am not helped I shall be overcome by those who have the power. I appeal to you, the English people whether you think that such things as these are just and right, and I ask you to help me in the difficult position in which I find myself.

Captain Lugard expressed surprise that the liquor traffic should be supported by Government officials, because the outlay on drink destroyed the productive and consuming power of the people, and the drinking of foreign made spirits prevented the importation of British-made goods.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BRITISH. NORTH BORNEO.

On the 3rd of September last, the Spanish gunboat (Marques del Duero) visited Sandakan in search of twenty-five Manila soldiers who had deserted from Tatam—a military station in the Tawi Tawi group. The gunboat left Sandakan on the 5th, accompanied by the North Borneo police launch, which was sent to pilot her round the coast in search of the deserters, who were reported to be in British North Borneo territory. The launch carried an armed force of fifteen Dyak police in charge of a European, whose orders were to find the deserters, get them to surrender and then hand them over to the Spaniards. The vessels called in at Dent Haven, and while lying there received information that the men they were in search of were at a village called Tunku, some forty miles further along the coast. The gunboat and the launch left Dent Haven at 10-30 p. m. on the 6th, and on arrival near Tunku the launch gave the gunboat a signal, on which she stopped and hove to, the launch proceeding on towards Silam to embark the Resident and to obtain further police reinforcements. The launch left Silam at 9-30 p. m., having succeeded in obtaining ten more armed Dyak police; and when nearing the Spanish vessel, which was lying to the south and west of Tunku, the gunboat lowered her boats and manned them with twenty-five armed men each, and sent them on board the police launch, where they were secreted below; their boats were towed alongside the launch.

The launch anchored about 400 yards south of the Tunku village, but the gunboat remained some distance further to the south-west, so that the deserters might be unable to make out her nationality. She had previously hoisted the British naval ensign, and kept it flying during the day.

At 2 p. m. the police went on shore to try to get the deserters to surrender. They promised to do so, but only on condition that they were to be taken on board the company's launch.

From information received from the Malay clerk at Tunku it appeared that the deserters had behaved well. They had paid for what they got, and had used every endeavour to persuade the natives to take them in their boat to Silam, as they said they wished to give up their arms to the magistrate there. They made several attempts to cross the bar, but their own boat was broken and they had to return. At 10-30 p. m., one of the launch's boats returned, having on board the whole of the rifles which the deserters had given up to the Borneo police, at the same time agreeing to come down to the beach on the following morning and give themselves up, on condition they were to be taken on board the police launch. The reason why they did not surrender before was, they said, because they were afraid the police were Spaniards, and before they gave up their arms they sent two of their number, disguised as natives, to find out whether the police were Borneo men or not.

At 6 a. m. on the morning of the 8th, the deserters came along the beach from the village where they had been staying, and when within forty paces of the thirty armed Dyak police, who were placed in extended order at right angles to the beach, they all sat down on the sand waiting to be taken on board the launch. The Spaniards, who, like the police, had been on shore before daylight, were lying down behind the jungle, close to the beach and at right angles to the police line.

Suddenly four shots were fired from the Spanish party, wounding four of the men who were squatted down on the beach. These men lay writing and twisting on the sand, but the remainder rushed into the sea. Then the two armed parties commenced firing on them as they were swimming in the water. This firing continued nearly one hour until the supply of ammunition was exhausted; then the party called for their boats which were lying hidden on the opposite side of the police launch. The Borneo Dyaks, after having finished off the four wounded men, on the beach, jumped into their boats, and, after pulling up to the wounded men floating in the water, commenced cutting at them with their parangs in the most brutal and bloodthirsty fashion. As soon as the boats belonging to the Spaniards reached the shore, the Spaniards jumped in, and pulled up to the men and succeeded in saving five of them. Three were severely wounded, one man having his jaw completely carried away. These men were taken on board the Spanish gunboat. During the time the shooting was going on, the cries and shrieks from the poor wretches in the water were simply appaling, and as the police launch was lying directly in the line of fire, a hail of bullets passed near her; many of the bullets struck the launch. After the shooting was finished both parties returned to their vessels. Prior to this, however, they dragged some of the dead bodies on shore; the tide falling at the time left the remainder scattered about on the beach.

At 10-30 on the following morning a party from the police launch went on shore and examined the dead bodies lying on the beach. It was a sickening sight. Many of the bodies showed very plainly the fearful marks of the Dyak cutting parang. Out of the eighteen dead bodies, twelve were frightfully mutilated, and it was easy to see which party had done the most effective shooting, as the bullets from the Sinder rifle make a much larger wound than the smaller calibre bullet used by the Spaniards. At noon, the Spaniards sent a party on shore to burry the bodies. Two trenches were dug in the sand, the bodies were thrown in with scant ceremony and covered over with sand, and the party returned to the gunboat in a little over an hour.

Several Sulu women who had accompanied the deserters came alongside the police launch and begged to be taken on board, but they were sent on board the Spanish gunboat. A few minutes later, the gunboat weighed anchor and steamed off for Sulu; the police launch, after landing the Silam men, proceeded to Sandakan arriving there on the afternoon of 10th September. So ended an expedition, to which for disgraceful treachery and ghastly butchery, it would be difficult to find a parallel in contemporary history.—"China Mail."

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following special Army Order was issued on Nov. 1:—

War Office, Nov. 1, 1895.

In obedience to the gracious order of her Majesty the Queen, Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley assumes command of the land forces of the Crown at home and abroad, in succession to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

In this, his first, Army Order, Lord Wolseley wishes, in the name of the Army, to assure his Royal Highness of the affectionate regard of all who have served under him during his long period of office.

It will be Lord Wolseley's endeavour in the discharge of the high duties now entrusted to him, to maintain the great traditions of the British Army, to further the well-being of the soldier, and to encourage the progress called for by the unceasing advance in warlike appliances and in military knowledge which marks this age.

The good spirit which animates alike the Regulars, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers, is so well known to Lord Wolseley that he confidently relies upon the loyal support of all ranks in his desire to promote the military efficiency of her Majesty's Army.

By Command of Field-Marshal the Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, Redvers Buller, A.-G.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 31, 1895.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness George W. F. C., the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., &c., Personal Aide-de-Camp, to be Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness George W. F. C., the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., &c., to be Honorary Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness George W. F. C., the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., &c., to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regt. of Artillery and of the Corps of Royal Engineers. The notification in the *Gazette* of May 10, 1861, relative to the ex-officio tenure of these Colonelcies is hereby cancelled. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Staff.—Field-Marshal the Right Honourable G. J., Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Commander-in-Chief, vice Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., who relinquishes that appointment. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Memoranda.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Lord Algernon C. Gordon-Lennox, Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commander-in-Chief, is placed on half-pay. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Major and Col. George W. A. FitzGeorge, half-pay, Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.C., &c., Commander-in-Chief, retires on retired pay. Dated Nov. 1. 1895.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Augustus C. F. FitzGeorge, private Secretary to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commander-in-Chief, is placed on half-pay. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. R., Viscount Downe, C.I.E., Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commander-in-Chief, is placed on half-pay. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.

Major Arthur Davidson, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commander-in-Chief, to be Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Dated Nov. 1, 1895.—*London Gazette.*

Her Majesty's Government have informed the Transvaal Government that the closing of the Vaal Drifts constituted a violation of the Convention of 1884, and that it is beyond the competency of the Transvaal to reclose them, the convention providing that they shall be available for all time.

LANCASHIRE AND THE INDIAN MARKETS.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on November 4 in the Boardroom of the Chamber, 44, Mosley-street, Mr. J. A. Beith, the president, in the chair.

The president said that at no time had the trade of Lancashire deserved the sympathy of the country more than at the present. Lancashire had to undergo a terrible trial in the early part of the year through the fall in cotton, and now it was undergoing a grinding process, endeavouring to maintain some margin in presence of the sudden and to some extent illegitimate rise. He hoped things might improve, and there was a great deal to be said in favour of not taking a too despondent view of the situation. Still, they must not shut their eyes to the possibilities of hindrance to trade by the complications that might occur in the East and in the Far East. The other matter to which he had referred was what was called the gold mining mania. We might congratulate ourselves on the action of certain financial houses and bankers, who by refusing to discount bills meant to carry inflated securities had for the time put an end to an unnatural boom. But although for the present all danger was past, it was well to keep in view the possibility of a recurrence of danger. There was too much of a disposition to hope that the large accumulation of gold in this country was going to bring about a return of prosperity to the country by leaps and bounds. It must be remembered that the gold discoveries of the present time were industries and not simply discoveries, and if they were to be carried on and to be successful they must absorb a large amount of capital. No doubt at first we would not suffer much from that, but if the call on our resources became very large we could not fail to suffer, so that we must not be too sanguine about the advantages that would come from the accumulation of gold in London. The accumulation of gold in London was not, so far the result of mining in South Africa. £600,000 of gold had been exported from South Africa to this country during the past nine months, but, strange to say, we had returned £4,500,000. Another thing to be borne in mind was that the production of gold now, although large in comparison with what it was ten years ago, was a small thing in relation of the trade of the world when compared with what the discoveries of the "fifties" were in relation to the then trade of the world. Improvement there might be, but the circumstances were so different to what they were in the "fifties" that that improvement must be exceedingly slow. He was glad to say that, notwithstanding such disturbing influences, our trade had been slowly improving. In the month of September there had been an improvement in our exports of nearly two millions sterling, or nine per cent, but during the past nine months there had been an improvement of over seven millions sterling, equal to 3·6 per cent. That showed that the improvement which began in the beginning of the year had been increasing from, they might say, 3·6 per cent to 9 per cent in the month of September. That was very encouraging as far as it went. It was noteworthy, however, that it was chiefly in woollen, worsted, and linen staples that the improvement in our exports had taken place. In woollens and worsteds we had exported fifteen millions sterling in the past nine months as compared with ten millions sterling in the corresponding nine months of the previous year; and of linen goods we had exported four millions sterling roughly, as against three millions in the corresponding nine months of the previous year. But the change being in worsteds, woollens, and linens, it did not do much for Lancashire. Yorkshire was flourishing, and the North of Ireland was not in a bad way, but Lancashire was certainly not doing well. The countries which had taken those goods had been principally America and Australia. And in this connection it was very interesting to note that our American trade for the past nine months compared exceedingly well with the corresponding nine months of the previous year. In the nine months of 1895 we exported to America £13,500,000 sterling worth of goods, as against £8,176 000 in the same period of 1894. He did not know whether it was the operation of cause and effect, but the prosperity of this country always ran pari passu with that of America, so that we might take hope that the improvement in America might be accompanied by a corresponding improvement in this country. But of course we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the improvement in the trade of America had not been effected on a very sound basis in some ways. She had still her currency difficulties to face; at present these had been shelved by artificial means, but the question might come up again any day. But while the general trade of the country had thus improved, but a poor account could be given of the exports from Lancashire. The total exports of Lancashire goods was £34,600,000 sterling, as against £37,900,000 in the corresponding months of 1894. He was afraid he must say that the state of the Indian markets was entirely responsible for this falling off, and he thought the falling off would have been much larger but for the revival of trade in China and Japan after the recent war. With regard to the trouble as to India, he was not going to say that the imposition of the import duties was the sole cause, but he did think that the disturbance which the imposition or the prospect of the imposition of those duties had created had much to do with the present condition of things. As would be remembered, the imposition of the import duties was foreshadowed by very large speculative shipments to India in 1894, and it appeared to him that we were suffering there now from past oversupply rather than from the actual effect of the five per cent on the goods exported into India. But as a free trader, standing in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, he must enter his protest against those duties from first to last. They were unjust and impolitic, and he believed that in the end they would prove an entire failure. Well, what was to be done to remove those duties? The Chamber had done what it could. The Chamber made representations to the late Government, who protested by all their gods that not a shadow of protection would be permitted in connection with those duties. A letter was afterwards sent from the Chamber showing that there was an enormous margin of protection on many goods. That letter received little more than a bare acknowledgment from the late Government. Since then the Manufacturers' Association had sent a very much fuller letter, proving up to the hilt the protective character of those duties. Lord George Hamilton had acknowledged that letter, and stated that he had sent it out to be examined by the Indian authorities. A considerable period had since elapsed but as yet the Indian Government had made no sign; it seemed to him that they could not get over the fact that serious protection existed there, and his opinion was that either the duties would have to be removed or universal excise would have to be imposed on everything that was produced in Indian mills. Mill owning opinion in India would no doubt strenuously resist the taking off of the duties, but it would still more strenuously resist the imposition of a universal excise duty on the mill productions of India. Without going into thorny matters he considered he was right in saying that the immediate cause of the imposition of those duties was that—in defiance of all practical opinion, of the repeated advice of that Chamber, and of the evidence given before the Herschell Committee—the Governments of England and of India closed the mints in India. That had been a dead failure so far as keeping the price of the rupee up to anything like 1s. 4d. was concerned, and it had also been a failure in respect of the effect it had had on the mills of India. He did not know whether any of them saw a letter in the (Times) a week ago from a well-known authority, who told us that, quite apart from the natural tendencies of trade, the Indian mill owners had cause for grave apprehension from the opposition of the Chinese and Japanese mills, and that their fear arose not because they doubted their ability to compete with those mills but because they had to compete with the cheap silver currencies of the East. The Indian mills were apparently finding out for themselves to the tune of 10 or 15 per cent what the millowners of this country had been groaning under to the tune of 50 or 60 per cent. He suggested whether, under such circumstances, it might not be well for bimetallists and monometallists to unite in calling for the re-opening of the mints in India. That was not bimetallism or monometallism; it was simply going back to the point at which the mischief began and removing the restriction that was imposed. Would not that ease the Indian treasury, satisfy the manufacturers in India, and give Lancashire at least something like fair play? He did not say that what he had suggested ought to be done, but he thought it was well worthy of consideration; it was common ground on which they might meet to consider what could be done for our harassed and depressed trade.

Mr. Burgis said that the President had omitted to refer to one important matter, namely, the condition of agriculture. He firmly believed they would have no real progress in trade until they could have some improvement in the cultivation of the British soil. As to the question of free trade and protection he felt called upon to say that the remedy for the present state of things consisted in an Imperial commercial federation of the British Empire.

Mr. William Fogg moved the following resolution:—"The Chamber desires to record its approval of factory legislation fitted to protect women and young persons against excessive hours of labour, and to preserve the health of all persons engaged in industry, as well as to safeguard them from preventable accident. But, in view of the fact that other countries have, in the exercise of their undoubted right, supplied themselves extensively with our newest machinery, and the most approved means of successful competition, the Chamber regrets the growing tendency on the part of English workpeople to seek further restrictive legislation without regard to its effect in increasing the cost of production, in discouraging the investment of capital, and in limiting their employment and future freedom of action in competition with rival workers abroad. These are under few or no legal restraints, and possess the most favourable conditions as to cost of living and the working hours of their mills. The Chamber is of opinion, therefore, that until factory legislation and its practical enforcement abroad have approached much more nearly to the level of our own no further restrictive measures should be attempted in this country with reference to factory legislation." Mr. Fogg said they had experienced in Lancashire a torrent of restrictive legislation, supposed to be in the interests of the working man. He recognised that much of that legislation had been of a beneficial character. It was well that the hours should not be too long, that women should be cared for, and that the workers should not grow up a feeble and stunted people. But it was well that they should not proceed too far. We had had some legislation last year, and it was to come into effect in January next. Some of the clauses embodied in that legislation were almost unintelligible, and he regarded the legislation generally as of a hasty character. Mr. Fogg compared the growth of the cotton trade in Great Britain with its growth in India and in other countries to which we had exported enormous quantities of our newest machinery. In three years there had been an increase in Great Britain of 50,000 spindles, on the Continent of 1,800,000, in the United States of 855,000 spindles, and in India of 410,000 spindles. That was a total increase of 3,065,000 spindles in India, America, and on the Continent as compared with 50,000 at home. Then they must add a probable increase of spindles in China and Japan of 600,000 in the same period. According to our consul at Tokio the number of spindles in Japan had increased from 324,800 in 1892 to 590,188 down to the 1st June last, while coal was now being extensively shipped to Bombay, where it was taking the place of British coal. Mr. Fogg proceeded to show how very much cheaper was labour in Japan than in Lancashire. With this state of things abroad it was not surprising that the cotton trade was in such a deplorable state here. Under such circumstances as these there was a great necessity for a rest from further harrassing legislation. He contended that the interpretation of Acts of Parliament was too literal. He was not opposed to inspectorship, but when they had three inspectors a day he thought it was coming it rather too much. (Laughter.) It was intolerable that for working three minutes beyond a given hour a Blackburn manufacturer should the other day have been fined £39, for it was the common experience of all of them that much more than that excess time was lost by the workpeople at the start in the morning. He urged trade union leaders to exert their influence in the way of securing further legislation abroad on the lines of British legislation, with efficient inspectorship to see that it was enforced. Otherwise, though he did not believe the cotton trade here would collapse yet it might only be maintained at the expense of much suffering among the working people.

Mr. Willing seconded the resolution.

Mr. R. Barclay thought the resolution would tie the hands of the Chamber too tightly. If they passed it they could not deal with any proposal for legislation, whether good, bad, or indifferent. The proper thing would be, he thought, to send the resolution to the Board for consideration. For his own part he believed in the vitality of their trade. They saw that vitality in the new branches of trade which had been established and in the great production of all kinds of new fabrics—an extension which had gone to fill up the gaps caused in trade in consequence of the competition which had resulted from the silver question.

Mr. Wollmer moved that the resolution be referred to the consideration of the Board.

Mr. Mertiens said he hoped it would not go forth that the Chamber thought factory legislation would prevent the development of the cotton trade.

Mr. W. E. Dorrington seconded the amendment. The resolution, he said, might do little harm, but he thought it would do no good.

After some remarks from Mr. Burgis,

Mr. Fogg, in replying on the debate, gave the results of his study of the Oldham share list. The share capital of 93 companies was £3,684,017, loans £2,625,593, and mortgages £465,851, total £6,775,461. Only six companies were at a slight premium. Fifty-two had paid no dividends on the last two stock-takings. The adverse balance of fifty companies was £327,576, and the reserve profit of thirty-eight companies was £46,149. This position was about the same as when he examined the particulars eighteen month ago.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett, in a letter to the "Times" (Nov. 2), writes:—"All eyes are now turned to the action of France and Russia in the Far East. Leaving the political side of the question altogether aside, we must allow that, however detrimental the action of these Powers may be to our interests, it is as natural for Russia and France to do all in their power to exploit, and if possible to monopolize, the trade of China and other counties neighbouring their dominions by means of railways leading to their own seaports, as it is monstrous on the part of our Government to do nothing to foster and much to impede the extension of trans-frontier trade with the magnificent markets awaiting our [illegible] prise, which neighbour our Burmese [illegible] Whilst France has gained the perm[illegible] to carry her railways into the Chine[illegible] our Government has done all it well co[illegible] the development of trade across the B[illegible] frontier by closing all the routes leadin[illegible] with the exception of that leading fro[illegible] to Tali-fo, which between these places cro[illegible] no less than four passes between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above sea-level and clambers up and down cliff-faced ravines by stone staircases, the one in which the Salween runs being no less that 6,300 feet in depth. Well might the late Mr. Colborne Baber remark, in the account of his survey exploration of this route, referring to this great rift:—'Looking up that lone avenue of precipices, between which the deserted river threads its silent way, one cannot suppress a certain sentiment of solemnity.' The Burmo-Chinese Convention, under which the whole of the routes entering China from Burma and the Burmese Shan States, with the single exception of the Bhamo route, were closed to our trade was ratified in Augst, 1894, five years after the Government of India had sanctioned the carrying out the survey for a railway from Mandalay to the Kunlon Ferry, which has to cross a difficult country, commencing with the ascent of the Shan plateau by a pass whose crest lies 3,600ft. above the sea, or at a considerably greater elevation than either of the two passes crossed by the projected Burma-Siam-China Railway.

"Throughout the working seasons of these five years the survey parties were in the field, and inquiries were being made as to the through and local trade prospects of the line. That there was small prospect of through trade from the neighbouring mountainous regions in China, chiefly inhabited by wild tribes, is proved by our Government sanctioning a convention which closes all routes leading from the Chinese dominions to the Kunlon Ferry, and by their having the line stopped forty-two miles short of the ferry under the plea that the country beyond that point 'is extremely difficult as regards railway construction and almost deserted in the matter of inhabitants.' It is to be built with temporary bridges, and has been designed, not as a through line, but as a mountain railway, with two separate four mile lengths of 8 per cent. rack rail, the ruling gradient of the remainder of the line being 1 in 40, which is the steepest gradient that can be economically worked on the adhesive system. Even if this line is ever carried to the Kunlon Ferry, which lies close to the frontier of the Chinese Shan States, there is not the slightest probability of its ever being continued through those States to Yunnan. The country between the Salween and the Mekong for nearly 200 miles south of the latitude of the Kunlon Ferry is extremely difficult, even the passes that have been surveyed to the south of the Kunlon Ferry rising to over 6000 feet above sea level. What they must be in the portion of the country north of that latitude can be judged by what I have said of the Bhamo route. The fact is, and there is no hiding it, the Kunlon Ferry ends in a cul de sac in the high mountains. These can be scrambled over in places by mule caravans, but they form an impassable barrier to railway communication between the basin of the Salween and that of the Mekong. To gain railway connection with the populous regions of China, which lie to the east of the Mekong, these ranges must be crossed below Lat. 21, either by the Burma-Karenni Railway, which was promulgated by me before the Blackburn Chamber in 1891, and reported on by me at the request of the Foreign Office in 1892, or by the Burma-Siam-China Railway.

"Our Government knows this to be the case, and has never yet denied it. Yet it attempts to delude our Chambers of Commerce by keeping up the fiction at this critical moment that railway connection between Burma and China will be opened up by this Kunlon Ferry railway, and are using this strictly local line as a sop to stay the clamour of the commercial community who are beginning to realise how deeply their interests in the Far East are at stake. How can we compete with the French for the trade of the rich markets of southern China by a line ending in a cul de sac of mountains, a line which can never be extended to the populous regions of China? The French and Russian railways can, and will be, and both the B. K. C. Railway and the B. S. C. Railway could and should be, so extended from their projected Chinese terminus at Ssumao. Unless one or other of these latter railways is made we shall not only lose our markets in South-West China and Central Indo-China, but shall become the laughing-stock of Europe."

Col. Mellor, M.P., delivered an address at Radcliffe, on Nov. 6, on the subject of the Indian import duties. He said that the duty of Lancashire in the present crisis, and specially of those who represented Lancashire in Parliament, was plain and unmistakable. Both the late and the present Indian Secretaries had pledged themselves that the duties should be non-protective, and they must hold them to their pledges. Until the duties could be abolished, they must be made non-protective by the imposition of countervailing duties wherever possible. Lancashire had now got her back to the wall, and meant to fight for her existence.

Bishop Nicholas, the Russian Bishop of Alaska, N.W.A., attended evensong at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 2nd November.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON GREATER BRITAIN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the principal guest, on Nov. 6, at a dinner given by Mr. Walter Peace, C.M.G. (the Agent-General for Natal), in celebration of the completion of the Natal-Transvaal Railway. The length of the railway from Durban to Johannesburg is 483 miles. Of this, 304 miles, from Durban to Charleston, are in the Colony of Natal, and 180 miles, from near Charleston to Johannesburg, are in the Transvaal. The section in the Transvaal has been built by the Government of Natal under a contract with the Transvaal Government, which provided some of the materials. The dinner was held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. Mr. Walter Peace presided and the company numbered over 200 gentlemen identified with the Colonies and with Colonial trade and with steamship and telegraphic enterprise.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, in responding to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," said the completion of the railway was a good-bye to the old story of fight, and toil and trouble in Natal, or in any of our South African Colonies. The Army had had a good deal to say there in the past, and he (Sir Redvers) hoped it would still provide many of the pioneers of African exploration.

Sir Charles Tupper, in proposing the toast of "The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies," said he was expressing the feelings of his colleagues representing various Colonies when he assured them that it was with sincere pleasure they learnt that the high and important office was to be conferred upon the guest of the evening. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, having thanked the company for the reception they had given the toast, said:—We are here to congratulate Natal, its Government, and its people, and to congratulate ourselves on the completion of a great work of commercial enterprise and civilisation, which one of our Colonies, which happens to be the last to have been included in the great circle of self-governing communities, has brought to a successful conclusion—giving once in re proof of the vigour and resolution which distinguish all the nations that have sprung from the parent British stock. (Cheers.) I think it will not be disputed that we are approaching a critical stage in the history of the relations between ourselves and the self-governing Colonies. We are entering upon a chapter of our Colonial history, the whole of which will be written in perhaps, the next few years, and certainly in the next generation, which will be one of the most important in our Colonial annals; but upon the events and the policy that it describes will depend the future of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) That Empire, gentlemen—that world-wide dominion to which no Englishman can allude without a thrill of enthusiasm and patriotism—(hear, hear)—which has been the admiration and perhaps the envy of foreign nations—hangs together by a thread so slender that it may well seem that even a breath would sever it. There have been periods, in our history, not so very far distant, when leading statesmen, dispairing of the possibility of maintaining anything nature of a permanent union, have looked forward to the time when the vigorous communities to which they rightly entrusted the control of their own distinies would grow strong and independent would assert their independence and would claim entire separation from the parent stem. The time to which they looked forward has arrived sooner than they excepted. The conditions to which they referred have been more than fulfilled, and now these great communities, having within them every element of national life, have taken their rank amongst the nations of the world; and I do not suppose that anyone would reckon the idea of compelling them to remain within the Empire as within the reach of intelligent speculation (Hear, hear.) And yet, although, as I have said the time has come and the conditions have been fulfilled, the results which those statesmen anticipated have not occurred. (Cheers.) They felt perhaps.

OVERWHELMED BY THE GROWING BURDEN

of the vast dominions of the British Crown. They may well have shrunk from the responsibilities and the obligations which it involved, and so happened, at any rate, that some of them looked forward not only without alarm, but with hopeful expectation to the severance of the union which now exists. But if such fellings were ever entertained, they are entertained no longer. (Loud cheers.) As the possibility of separation has become greater, the desire for separation has become less—(renewed cheers)—and while we on our part are prepared to take our part and to do all that may be fairly expected from the Mother Country, and while [illegible] would look upon the separation as the greatest [illegible] could befall us, our fellow-subjects [illegible] world on their part see to what a [illegible]ance they have come by the mere [illegible]r citizenship, and they must feel that [illegible] existence, however splendid, could com[illegible] which they enjoy equally with ourselves [illegible] joint heirs of all the traditions of the past and as joint partakers of all the influence, resources, and power of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I rejoice that that change has taken place, I rejoice at the wider patriotism, no longer confined to these small islands, which embraces the whole of Greater Britain and which has carried into every clime British institutions and the best characteristics of the British race (Cheers.) How could it be otherwise? We have a common origin, we have a common history, a common language, a common literature, a common love of liberty and law. (Cheers,) We have common principles to assert, we,

HAVE COMMON INTERESTS TO MAINTAIN.

(Renewed cheers.) I have said that it is a slender thread that bound us together. I remember on one occasion having been shown a slender, a frail wire which a blow might break, and I was told that it was capable of transmitting an electrical energy that set powerful machinery in motion. May it not be the same in the relation that exists between our Colonies and ourselves, and may not that thread be capable of carrying a force of sentiment and of sympathy that will yet be a potent factor in the history of the world? (Cheers.) Mr. Peace, there is a word which I am almost afraid to mention, lest at the very outset of my career I should lose my character as a practical statesman. I am told on every hand that Imperial federation is a vain and empty dream. (Cries of "No, no.") I will not contest that judgment, but I will say this—that that man must be blind indeed who does not see that it is a dream which has vividly impressed itself upon the mind of the English-speaking race, and who does not admit that dreams of that kind, have so powerful an influence upon the imagination of men, have somehow or another an unaccountable way of being realised in their own time. (Cheers,) If it be a dream, it is a dream that appeals to the highest sentiments of patriotism and even to our materials. It is a dream that is calculated to stimulate and to impire everyone who cares for the future of the Anglo-Saxon people. (Hear hear.) I think myself that the spirit of the time is at all events in the direction of such a movement. How far that will carry us no man can tell, but believe me upon the temper and the tone in which we approach the solution of the problems that are now coming upon us depend the security and maintence of that world-wide dominion, that edifice of Imperial rule which has been slowly built up for us by those who have gone before. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain then proposed the prosperity of South Africa, and of the Natal and Transvaal Railway. He congratulated the chairman, as representing his prosperous Colony, upon the enterprise they have displayed, upon the difficulties they have surmounted, upon the success they have already achieved, and hoped for them the fullest share in that prosperity which he predicted without hesitation for the whole of South Africa. (Cheers.)

M. Beelaert van Blokland, Minister Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic in Europe, replied on behalf of his State.—The Earl of Selborne proposed "The South African Steamship and Telegraph Services."—Sir Donald Currie, M.P., said the steamship service and the mail service which linked South Africa with England was carried on without any Treasury help. The Cape Colony and Natal were the only Colonies the world that he knew of that paid for their own mail service without any aid from the Mother Country.—Sir John Pender responded on behalf of the telegraphic service.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

THE King of Portugal arrived, on Nov. 1 at Berlin, and was most cordially received by the Emperor William, who met his Majesty at the railway station. The Kaiser has appointed the King of Portugal "a la suite," of the 20th Infantry Regiment, and conferred on him the Chain of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

The King of Portugal, who arrived in the Medway on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert on Tuesday evening (Nov. 5), landed at Port Victoria next morning. He was received by the naval and military authorities of the district, and proceeded by special train to London. At Charing-cross the King was met by the Duke of Connaught, who conducted him to Buckingham Palace, where he lunched, and then proceeded to St. Pancras railway station, whence he travelled to Lynn, en route for Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

The Portuguese Minister has informed the Lord Mayor elect that the King of Portugal, wishing publicly to show his high consideration for the City of London proposes to attend the luncheon at the Mansion House, on Nov. 12, in uniform.

DR. CARL PETERS has resigned the post of District Governor of Tanganyika, and been transferred to the supernumerary list.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE *TIMES*.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS BILL.

LORD ELGIN has extricated himself from a difficult position. Six weeks ago we called attention to the outcry in the Indian Press, European and native, against the Pilgrim Ships Bill, and to the memorial in which the Bombay Mussulmans had formally embodied their protest. That protest amounted to a declaration that the British Government was, in spite of the Queen's solemn pledges, interfering with the religious observances of the people, and was converting pilgrimage, which forms a spiritual obligation on all Mahomedans who can accomplish it, into a luxury for the rich alone. The objectors also pointed out that the Viceroy, by the proposed Pilgrim Tax for the benefit of Turkey, was being made a catspaw for levying one of the most odious imposts known to the East. Lord Elgin's difficulty was intensified by the two facts that the Bill contained provisions which even the Minister in charge of it could not defend, and that it was the result of a compulsion which he could not with propriety avow.

The normal process of legislation in India is simple and effective. A provincial Government finds that some class of the community is suffering from grievances, or has developed new conditions, with which the existing law fails to deal. It accordingly applies to the Supreme Government of India for legislation. The Supreme Government in its Executive capacity scrutinizes the alleged necessity for a new law, carefully testing the evidence in correspondence with the provincial Government which has moved in the matter, and with other of the local administrations in which the same problem is likely to arise. If satisfied of the necessity, the Supreme Government then proceeds in its legislative capacity to bring in a Bill. In doing so it places before the Legislature and the Indian public a detailed history of the steps taken to ascertain that the proposed measure has its origin in the actual wants of the people, and that it really meets those wants. The Legislative Council then refers the Bill for the criticism of the ten provincial Governments, or of those of them whose population can possibly be affected by its provisions. Various public bodies and recognized associations throughout India are also consulted. A select committee of the Legislative Council goes de novo through the whole evidence thus collected, and, if needful, modifies the Bill so as to bring it into absolute accord with the facts. Any member of the Legislature who thinks that this has not been thoroughly done or who suspects that the true history of the measure has not been disclosed, gets an opportunity for very damaging criticism at the session of Council held to pass the Bill into law.

The history of the Pilgrim Ships Act exhibits the antithesis of this process. The indignation which it excited and the *fiasco* in which it has ended were due not to the inherent folly of its proposals alone, but also to the conviction throughout India that those proposals were not made in the interests of the population to be affected by them. A convention sat in paris, at which India was very inadequately represented, to consider means for arresting the spread of cholera from Arabia to Europe. Under pressure from the Foreign Office in London, a draft measure was sent out to India to give effect to the proposals of the Paris convention—some of them ludicrously unsuitable to Indian Mahomedan pilgrims. As Indian pilgrimage to Arabia had already been regulated by a careful series of enactments based upon the local facts, fresh legislation was required if the existing law were to be superseded by the doctrinaire devices of the Paris convention. But Lord Elgin's Government found it impossible to bring those devices before the Indian Legislature without exciting a popular agitation and courting a public defeat. The Indian Government accordingly remonstrated with the Secretary of State against the dangerous and unjust provisions of the Bill. Its remonstrance, while temperate in tone, was convincing in its arguments. It was supported, we understand unanimously supported, by the Secretary of State's own Council at Westminster. But the late Ministry was then tottering to its fall, and an easy prey to every form of pressure. Mr. Fowler, to his honour be it recorded, had in the vigorous days of the Ministry more than once resisted such pressure. He now unfortunately yielded to influence of an unusual kind, of which we would speak with reserve. Turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the responsible Indian Government, he disregarded also the opinions of his own Council, and despatched to India a mandate for immediate legislation. We do not care to reproduce the adjectives of indignation with which that mandate has been denounced by the Indian Mussulmans and by the whole Indian Press.

The embarrassments of the Indian Government were further increased by the attitude of Turkey. The Government of India, which is by far the largest Mussulman Power in the world, was being spurred on by imperious orders from home to a course of action certain to arouse widespread and possibly fanatical discontent among its Mahomedan subjects. Meanwhile the Ottoman Sultan, who has pretentions of being the Commander of the Faithful, looked on with lazy indifference and enjoyed the prospect of the British Government's embroiling itself with its 57 millions of Mussulmans. It was stated that the Sultan had not even ratified the proposals of the Paris convention which were to be forced down the throats of the Indian Mahomedans, and that there was little likelihood of their ever being really carried out by his officers. Fortunately, while the Indian Government was struggling at its distasteful and almost impossible task, a change of Ministry took place in England. Lord George Hamilton, with chivalrous consideration towards his predecessor, and with that regard for the continuity of government on which Lord Salisbury laid stress at Watford the other day, hesitated to intervene. But the importance of the case, and the protests and remonstrances from India, compelled him to go into the matter. The pressure upon the Indian Government was removed, and Lord Elgin was left to find his way but as best he could from the false position into which he had been driven.

"THE IDEAL WIFE."

THE "Study in Wives," in the *North American Review*, has given rise to a chorus of disapproval. Thus "A Woman of To-day" writes in the *Saturday Review*:—

Of all branches of criticism, that which essays the analysis of women is, as a rule, the most ignorant and fatuous, and the four literary men who contribute the "Study in Wives" to the current issue of the *North American Review*, and who do their best to dry-nurse the ideal as an oblation to the spirit of patriotism are conspicuous examples both of the ignorance and the fatuity. . . . Max O'Rell's exultant appreciation of his countrywomen is not emulated by any of his companion critics. The capacity to create a genuine ideal is the rarest of all human characteristics. "Not till the fire is smouldering in the grate, look we for any kinship with the stars." Although the student and the dreamer have between them fashioned an æsthetic abstraction out of the ideal woman, the average sensual man neither desires nor pursues her. At no time of life is the average Englishman sufficiently enamoured of his visions to believe in their possible realisation within his experience. He does not want to domesticate a recording angel or one too bright and good for the darning of stockings and five o'clock tea. In men of this type ideals become mere preferences, such as a bias in favour of deep eyes or a low voice. Their aspirations cease to be ideal in any sense of the word, and that way lies, perhaps, a weak dilution of felicity.

The *Gentlewoman* says:—

It is high time the British wife turned. Too long has she submitted to defamation and distortion without so much as venturing to raise a protest, or even mildly remonstrating with her assailant. Mr. Grant Allen, however, in his latest pronouncement on the subject, has altogether exceeded the bounds of good taste, courtesy, and patriotism, and, if I speak plainly, I think my readers will agree that strong language is justified by the offence. If Mr. Grant Allen were not a man of ability and learning I should refuse to treat him seriously, for his opinions of the wives of the British aristocracy, as printed in the *North American Review*, are but worthy of a third-rate penny-a-liner at his wits' end for copy. The type of woman he has drawn as the artisan's wife is reasonable enough, but the woman of the middle-class is rewarded with the usual cheap sneers which are really becoming a bit monotonous in their injustice. When, however, Mr. Grant Allen comes to write upon the wife of the upper classes, so preposterous are his ideas that their very grotesqueness conveys a sufficient refutation. Was ever anything more unreal? Did a responsible man of letters ever sit down and pen a more deliberate libel on a class than this precious effusion which goes forth to the American people as a fair summing up of the characters of Englishwomen? He has taken a picture with a scarlet blotch upon it, and daubed the canvas all over with the same suggestive colour. He has brutally applied to a whole class the sins, as we all know, of a comparatively isolated few. Whence Mr. Grant Allen drew his inferences, it is impossible to conceive. Facts and figures give them the lie direct. Mr. Grant Allen seems to say unpleasant things, and to draw highly improper literary heroines for no other purpose than to be talked about. Even of his sincerity I have doubts, for, verily he protesteth too much.

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THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

VIEWS OF LORD LANSDOWNE AND CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

THE winter season of the Imperial Institute was inaugurated on Nov. 4, when Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., late political officer at Chitral, delivered a lecture on the Chitral Campaign. The lecture was illustrated by limelight views, from photographs taken by the lecturer, Dr. Roberts, and Sergt. Mayo, R.E. The audience was a crowded one.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (chairman), in a brief introduction of the lecturer, said Capt. Younghusband's name was an honoured word in India, where it was associated with many great explorations on the frontiers, and he was glad to think it was scarcely well known in London.

Captain Younghusband, in his paper, reviewed the circumstances which brought about the Chitral campaign, and followed the incidents step by step, explaining, by the aid of lantern views, the nature of the country and the difficulties which the British forces had to encounter and which they overcame.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said:—I am quite sure that you will allow me in your name to thank Captain Younghusband for the admirable lecture to which we have just listened. (Cheers.) I think we all of us followed the events which he described as they were from time to time chronicled in the London Press; but in order to understand them correctly it was necessary that they should be brought together, and the three great acts in this most interesting drama should be explained as he has explained them to us this evening. I think the impression which will remain upon most of our minds is this—that had it not been for the fact that all those concerned not only did their duty, but perhaps even a little more than their duty, what we are now contemplating as a brilliant and successful exploit of arms might have been converted into an overwhelming and humiliating disaster. I think in the first place we must give due credit to Lord Elgin's Government for the courage and promptitude with which they determined to move a large force of troops across the frontier to the relief of the little beleaguered force in Chitral. A few days' hesitation or irresolution, the adoption of half measures, would inevitably have brought with them failure and discredit. Then I think we shall agree with the lecturer in what he told us of the extraordinary success and rapidity with which the mobilisation of General Lowe's force was effected. I think I am right in saying that on the twelfth day after the orders for the mobilisation had been given the force crossed the frontier. (Cheers.) That is, I venture to say, most creditable to the distinguished officer who is now Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir George White, and the admirable soldier and member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Henry Brackenbury, and also let me add to their predecessors, Lord Roberts and a very old friend and colleague of mine, now, alas! no longer with us, Sir George Chesney. With their names I must associate the name of Sir Edwin Collen, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, one of the most painstaking and able public servants that I have ever had the good fortune to come in contact with. As to the part played in these events by the different actors in them, I think we shall say that what appeals perhaps most of all to us naturally is the gallantry of the besieged force, because, after all, those who were advancing to their relief were every day finding themselves one step nearer to the realisation of their object, whereas those who were in the Chitral fort were surrounded by the most depressing circumstances, and for aught they knew must have believed that every day brought them nearer to a great and disastrous catastrophe. I can only find one epithet which characterises their conduct—I think it was Homeric. (Cheers.) The subject was one about which an epic poem could be written. I do not know that there was among that band of heroes anyone with a turn for poetry. The only trace of poetry I have been able to discover in the lecture to which we have just listened was that stirring incident in which the little force improvised a Union Jack out of the shreds and tatters of uniforms, and hoisted it over the fort and felt that from that day the tide of fortune had turned in their favour. (Cheers.) It is a very remarkable thing that the successful defence of Chitral and the advance of Col. Kelly's force were both accomplished without that stiffening of European troops so dear to the heart of a commanding officer. Are we not justified in saying in regard to the garrison of Chitral that that stiffening was supplied by that splendid band of the 14th Sikhs, whose picture was exhibited just now on the sheet? Some of those whom I am addressing have been in India, and I think they will agree with me that there is no specimen of a man and a soldier that impresses one more favourably than a Sikh veteran, such as that old Sikh officer whose picture was the central figure in the group at which you were looking just now. (Cheers.) Let me say one word in commendation of the conduct of the Kashmir troops. They were to some extent untried; but I think it most creditable to the military spirit of the Kashmir forces, over which his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir ably seconded by his brother, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir army, presides. I cannot speak too highly of the interest which they have taken and the efforts which they have made to convert their badly disciplined, badly armed, and badly equipped troops into a force worthy of taking a place alongside our troops in the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.) But the real stiffening was supplied by the little band of British officers who were in command of the force, and let me say this—that any one who has served, as I have, for any length of time in India must come away deeply impressed with the enormous power exercised by the personal inflence of our fellow-countrymen in that country. Whether you take a military officer, or whether you take a young civilian to whose capacity the welfare, perhaps, of half-a-million of natives may be committed, you find that our representatives by their character and conduct exercise a personal influence over the native populations of that country which is most creditable to them. (Cheers.) We hold India not by the quantity of our representatives, but by their quality, and a more splendid example of that quality could not I think, be found than that which was found in the defence of the Chitral fort. (Cheers.) One word more; on these occasions we eschew controversial matters, and we shall not attempt to decide whether Lord Elgin's Government was justified in the advice which it gave respecting the future of Chitral, or whether her Majesty's Government was justified in the action it took on that advice; but whatever our opinions on that point may be we shall one and all of us rejoice that up to the present time the relations between our troops and our officials and the tribesmen have been of the most satisfactory and reassuring character. (Cheers.) The fact is that, much as the tribesmen may detest us when our presence amongst them makes itself felt by punitive expeditions, by fines, and by blockades, when our troops, and especially our military officers, are brought into contract with them, when they find that we treat them justly and fairly, that we do not wish to interfere with their private customs or to press upon them our Courts and our codes, they are perfectly ready to become our friends, and the latest advices which we receive from that part of the frontier go to show that those are the relations which are rapidly growing up between the wild tribes and the British troops. We cannot have failed to be struck by the extraordinary courage and, I may say, the extraordinary resources, exhibited by these tribesmen during the progress of these hostilities. Is it too much to hope that we may find at that part of the frontier a new recruiting ground, where we may find, whether in the shape of levies or of irregular troops, very valuable members of the military forces of the Crown of India? I feel sure that the men who have exhibited so much courage and so much resource in the siege of Chitral fort only require to be led by officers such as those who commanded the beleaguered garrison fortress to be invincible in warfare, and I trust that we may see in time that they will take part with us, and form a new source from which excellent native troops may be attracted to our service. (Loud applause.)

AT a meeting of the electors to the Professorship of Botany at Cambridge, held on Nov. 2, Dr. Harry Marshall Ward, Sc. D., F. R. S., of Christ's College, Professor of Botany at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was chosen to succeed the late Professor Cardale Babington. Dr. Ward graduated B. A., as a member of Chirst's College, obtaining a first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1879, with distinction in botany. In 1883 he was elected to a Fellowship, and in 1888 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society After taking his degree at Cambridge he devoted himself with ardour and success to research. He, at the invitation of the Ceylon Government, investigated the disease which about the year 1880 devasted the coffee plantations of Ceylon. His account of the life-history of *Hemilicia vasatatrix*, the fungus which immediately caused the disease, while contributing many new morphological and physiological facts, was especially valuable by reason of the scientific basis it established by which the method of the treatment of the disease that might be adopted should be founded. It may be mentioned that the value of the professorship is 700*l*. a year, and it is tenable for life, subject to certain regulations as to residence and delivery of courses of lectures.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S MARRIAGE.

THE marriage of the Duke of Marlborough with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was solemnised, on Nov. 6, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, the ceremony being described as "the most brilliant that has ever taken place in that city." The congregation numbered about 2,000, among those present being Sir Julian Pauncefote and the staff of the British Embassy, the Governor of New York State and Mrs. Morton, and a list of Astors, Duers, Gaelets, Wilsons, Jays, Whitneys, Winthrops, and many more social celebrities. There were 1,500 invitations to the church, and 115 to the wedding breakfast given by Mrs. Vanderbilt. The church was magnificently decorated with flowers. The choral service was supplemented by the New York Symphony Orchestra of sixty performers. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, intoned the introductory and charge. Bishop Potter than began the marriage service in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, this being the special desire of the bride's mother. The choir sang an anthem from the English Church service, and the Benediction having been pronounced, the bride, leaning on the Duke's arm, and immediately followed by her father, mother, and brothers, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the bridesmaids, entered the vestry to sign the marriage register. The procession reformed on leaving the vestry and the new-made Duchess, leaning on her husband's arm, walked down the centre aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

Miss Vanderbilt wore no jewels, but her bridal gown was a perfect poem in cream satin and tulle, trimmed with point d'Angleterre and point applique lace. The skirt was of unusual length. It just cleared the floor, save where a train five yards in length swept the aisle. The bodice was high-necked, with very full sleeves, close-fitting below the elbow, and reaching over the hand in the shape of a gauntlet. The front of the gown was a mass of lace in stripes, frills, and flounces, intermingled with half-hidden wreaths and garlands of orange blossoms, while the waist was profusely adorned with chiffon and crepe waves, tastefully arranged with sprays of orange blossoms. The train was marvellously beautiful. It shimmered forth in box pleas, the pearls and silver galloon border forming an exquisite framing of silver and white. The whole shone with rare splendour, and actually seemed to envelop the bride in a circle of light. The great veil was of the finest and daintiest Brussels net. The eight bridesmaids wore pure white satin gowns. Their hats were large, and of Royal blue velvet.

After the ceremony the bridal party drove away amidst the acclamations of an enormous crowd assembled outside to Mrs. Vanderbilt's house in Madison-avenue, where the wedding breakfast was served. At the house, as at the church, the floral decorations were of the most sumptuous character. Telegrams of congratulation were received from her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

As this was the first occasion on which an English Duke had been married in a New York church, the event excited the keenest interest. The preparations for the wedding were upon the most lavish scale, having cost, including the bride's trousseau, some £30,000. The scene inside the church was singularly striking and brilliant. Women of wealth and social prominence vied with each other in the richness and grandeur of their dresses, and the splendour of the jewels which dazzled the eye in all directions lent to the scene all the brilliance of an old world Court function.

The preparation of the trousseau was the work of years. Where Mrs. Vanderbilt placed orders in Paris there are (according to the *London American*) wax models of Miss Consuelo, giving exact reproductions of her head, figure, feet, and hands, as well as descriptions of her colouring and carriage, so that every article of dress can be fitted by deputy whenever an order is cabled from New York. For much of the lace that overflows the trousseau as much as a guinea a square inch was paid at London lace auctions. The orders are described as being enough to enrich the makers for life.

The Duke of Marlborough has, it seems, to pay duty on the wedding presents which have been arriving from England to New York, even though he intends to take them back at once to England. He not unnaturally protested, but the only comfort he received was a suggestion that the wedding should take place in a bonded warehouse. As, in many cases, the duty is likely to be more than the value of the presents, the Duke will find the affection of his English friends a somewhat expensive commodity.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch says the gifts are marvellous, both on account of their great intrinsic value and the striking and novel designs embodied in the magnificent and costly workmanship. The Duke has presented his bride with a brooch, of which the centre is formed by a beautiful pigeon-blood ruby, oblong in shape, and weighing twenty carats. The ruby is encircled with diamonds; then there is an outer circle of twenty-five matched pearls a trifle larger than the diamonds, and the whole is banded by a fringe of gold. This one article is said to have cost about £2,000. His Grace also (says the *Telegraph*) presented Miss Vanderbilt with a gold girdle set with diamonds here and there, and another of his gifts is a large ruby girdle four inches wide. The engagement ring which now graces Miss Vanderbilt's finger once belonged to an Indian Maharajah. Mrs. Vanderbilt's present to her daughter consists of a string of the most perfectly matched pearls in the world, quite a yard in length. It was once the property of the Empress Catherine of Russia. The bride also receives from her mother a collar of pearls and diamonds and a travelling toilet case, all the articles of which are of dull gold. Mrs. Astor's present to the future Duchess is a gold mesh purse with a diamond and turquoise fastening. Miss Lily Beresford at present sends a sketch, but her wedding gift, which the bride will receive when she arrives in England, will consist of eight pieces, comprising a ruby girdle, sleeve fastener, barpin, bracelets with several stones hanging by golden chains, coronet and hairpin, all set with rubies. There are also a watch of gold and blue enamel set with dimonds, from Mr. Ivor Guest, and several Watteau figures, fans, gold sticks, and solid gold Louis Seize vases twelve inches high, from Mr. Orme Wilson.

LORD METHUEN ON ARMY TEMPERANCE WORK.

MAJOR-GEN. LORD METHUEN, Commanding the Home District, presiding at a social entertainment given by the Army Temperance Association, at the Wellington Barracks, on Nov. 4, said it was certainly his duty to support sobriety in the Army, and to do what he could to restrain drunkenness—just as much as it was his duty to see that soldiers were properly drilled—so as to make their lives happy, and worthy of their Queen and country. The one taken by the association was that which was adopted by the Army Temperance Association in India. He (Lord Methuen) had never thought it perfectly fair compare England with India in that respect, any more than it would have been fair to compare South Africa with this country. There were many total abstainers amongst the soldiers in South Africa simply because they could not get anything but tea and coffee. In India if a man wanted drink he could get it, and pay for it at higher rates, perhaps, than they would have to do in London; but it was highly creditable that so far as drunkenness was concerned in the Army, it was not that which rendered the soldier in India regrettably week from disease. At any rate temperance had made its mark there. He did not suppose there was any town they could name in this country where it was so hard to induce sobriety in a soldier as in London. He should be the last to throw a stone at anyone who drank in London, because of the many temptations that beset him, but he certainly recognised the folly of a soldier throwing away his money and his health in such an indulgence, and would point out to him how far better it would be for him during his stay in the Army, and even when he left it, if he could but manage to keep from drink, and the evil consequences that followed. Now, what was wanted in all barracks in England was what they had in India—namely, a temperance room. (Hear, hear.) There would be advantages and disadvantages in that respect, no doubt. A temperance man, perhaps, had one thing against him. He was rather like a man who got up very early. He (Lord Methuen) was an early riser, and perhaps he thought himself a great deal better than others in that respect. He did not think the total abstainer always did that, but he invariably thought himself in many ways better because he refrained from drink, and on that account he liked to keep himself to himself and those who shared his principles. If a man had any good in him, be advised him not to keep it to himself. There was nothing very noble in keeping that good and not imparting it to others. (Hear, hear.) Rather let them mix amongst their comrades, and have the moral courage to try and do what they could to spread amongst them the good they themselves had obatined. In their first report the council (of which Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is the President) trust that public support, which is so necessary for the growth and development of all philanthropic organisations, will not be witheld from this attempt on their part to enhance the happiness of the British soldier.

MR. SKRINE's new book, "An Indian Journalist," has had a large sale, and the first edition is nearly exhausted. The author has had most appreciative letters regarding it from Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dufferin and Ava, Sir Steuart Bayley, and other notables whose names figure in his pages. He contemplates arranging for a cheap edition for the home market.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Duke of Cambridge was entertained at dinner, on Nov. 2, by the members of the Naval and Military Club on the occasion of his retirement from the command-in-chief of the Army. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., presided, and nearly 200 members of the Club were present. Gen. Sir Reginald Gipps, Military Secretary, Col. R. B. Lane, Assistant Military Secretary, Col. Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Col. Viscount Downe, and Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, Aides-de-Camp, were invited to meet his Royal Highness. After the toast of "The Queen" had been honoured, the Chairman briefly proposed "The Health of the Duke of Cambridge," whose reply was enthusiastically received. The band of the Royal Artillery played throughout the evening.

Sunday (Nov. 3) was the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Duke of Cambridge's first commission in the Army, his Royal Highness having been appointed a Colonel (unattached) on Nov. 3, 1837.

A dinner was given, on Nov. 5, to Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, by the past and present officials of the War Office, at the Cafe Monico. The Marquis of Lansdowne presided, and the noblemen, officers, and gentlemen present were:—

The Marquis of Ripon, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Cranbrook, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Childers, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Morley, Lord Harris, Earl Brownlow, Lord Monkswell, Mr. St. John Brodrick, M.P., Sir Francis Jeune, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Woodall, M.P., Lord Wantage, Sir A. Hayter, Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., Sir Ralph Thomson, Sir Arthur Haliburton, Sir Douglas Galton, Mr. Lawson, Sir Ralph Knox, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, Sir Evan Nepean, Sir F. Abel, Mr. H. T. de la Bere, Mr. Engelbach, Mr. Marzials, Mr. Seed, Dr. Anderson, Mr. O'Dowd, Sir Bruce Seton, Messrs. R. G. Glover, W. A. Browne, F. A. Bayly, A. a'Becket, G. Stanhope-Jones, T. W. Mills, H. Hainworth, T. Briant, A. Gielgud, C. E. Turle, T. B. Strong, W. Sandby, Charles Welby, F. Sills, R. H. Brade, E. Mapherson, F. Leach, H. J. Gibson, T. H. Jackson, and T. H. Wyatt.

Field-Marshals.—Sir Lintorn Simmons and Viscount Wolseley.

Generals.—Sir D Lysons, Sir R. C. H. Taylor, Sir J. Adye, Sir A. J. Herbert, Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, Sir M. Dillon, Sir C. Brownlow, Sir C. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Buller, Sir E. G. Bulwer, Sir W. O. Lennox, J. J. H. Gordon, Sir R. Gipps, Sir H. E. Wood, and T. Lynedoch Gardiner.

Lieutenant-General.—Sir T. L. Gallway, R. B. Hawley, F. Marshall, A. Macdonald, C. B. Ewart, Sir A. Clarke, Sir J. Stokes, R. Bateson, Sir R. J. Hay, Sir D. C. Drury Lowe, R. Gaut, R. Chapman, Godfrey Clerk, Lyttelton Annesley, R. N. Dawson-Scott, E. Markham, G. H. Moncrieff, and R. P. Radcliffe.

Major-Generals.—A. J. H. Elliot, Sir J. McNeill, R. Hale, C. J. East, Lord W. F. Seymour, W. L. Pemberton, Sir H. J. Alderson, E. A. Moore, G. Luck, J. Duncan, Sir C. Wilson, A. Harness, C. Robinson, J. H. Maitland, F. T. Lloyd, Sir W. Crossman, E. Micklem, C. J. Burnett, Sir W. A. Mackinnon, Sir A. D. Home, Sir E. Morris, J. A. Marett, J. Jameson, M.D., and Rev. J. Edghill.

Colonel (ranking as Major-General).—Wellesley Robinson, C.B.

Colonels.—A. G. Durnford, R. B. Lane, Sir J. Ardagh, W. Salmond, C. Grove, H. G. MacGregor, T. Kelly Kenny, G. J. Burgmann, H. Kingscote, A. E. Turner, D. A. Scott, H. H. Parr, H. Hildyard, J. D. French, A. S. Cameron, H. S. E. Reeves, J. M. Grant, J. T. Skinner, A. T. Raper, W. Everett, Douglas Jones, H. Locock, T. Fraser, H. H. Settle, G. Curtis, Lord A. C. Gordon Lennox, A. F. C. FitzGeorge, Viscount Downe, N. L. Walford, A. M. Delavoye, Sir W. G. Eardley Wilmot, J. Drummond Lambert, J. Steevens, and B. H. Martindale.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—R. M. Hyslop, G. R. Jocelyn, C. M. Watson, H. Bunbury, J. A. Boyd, J. E. Kitson, W. S. Pratt, W. L. Gubbins, A. Davidson, R. M. Ruck, G. F. Browne, F. C. Carleton, C. Crutchley, H. M. Lawson, J. S. Barker, H. P. Northcott, and M. Talbot.

Captains.—E. Tinker, E. Agar, and W. Fairholme.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were prevented from being present:—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Earl of Northbrook, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Edward Lugard, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., Sir W. T. Marriott, Sir T. W. Ramsden, Sir Robert Rawlinson; Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines; Gens. Sir Collingwood Dickson, Sir George Willis, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir J. F. M. Browne; Lt. Gens. Sir W. Drummond Jervois and Sir George Greaves; Major-Gens. Sir F. de Winton, Sir F. Grenfell, E. Clive, and A. H. Williams; Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg; and Surg.-Gen. T. Logan.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, observed that he was somewhat dismayed at his own temerity in taking the chair, in view of the large number of members past and present Governments whom he saw to his right and his left. The revolutions of the political wheel had brought about many changes among those in charge of the great Departments of the State; but he could think of none whose official career had closed under happier circumstances than that of their honoured guest, the whole of whose colleagues had that evening joined to pay him a tribute of admiration. The one idea they had in view on that occasion was to emphasise the fact that, during the long years in which the Duke has been connected with the War Department, those who had the honour of being associated with him had invariably found him to be one who considered how best to carry out honourably and straightforwardly, and as a man of business, schemes in the interest of the Army. He did not think that that was the occasion for reviewing the Duke's career; but they could not fail to be reminded that that was the anniversary of the day on which the Duke was actively engaged with the forces of the country. The Royal Duke for thirty-nine years had been responsible for the command of the Army, and during that period they had seen very great changes in the administration of the force. They had seen the establishment of the Volunteer force. They had witnessed the absorption of the Army of the East India Company. They had realised the establishment of depots and link battalions; and during the same period there had been the abolitition of purchase and the introduction of compulsory retirement. These were a few of the changes introduced into the Army during these eventful thirty-nine years. He would have been the last person to suggest that these changes were due to the initiative of his Royal Highness; they knew, on the contrary, that, although he had been a supporter of many changes, he had also been the opponent and avowed critic of many others. Everyone would admit that he had been a franc and honourable opponent; and, if he had been in opposition to some changes, he had, nevertheless, done his best to carry them out loyally. They had to go through a period of transition. There had been successive Secretaries of State for War; but he ventured to assert that never had they had a Commander-in-Chief who had more ably defended the interests of the Army than the Duke of Cambridge. He had been conservative in his instincts; but he had also done his best to ensure that the forces of the Crown should be maintained in a most efficient condition. There had been a very great absence of friction, notwithstanding that during the time the Duke had occupied the position of Commander-in-Chief there had been no fewer than fifteen different Administrations and nineteen Secretaries for War. The Chairman, in conclusion, expressed a wish—which was very enthusiastically echoed throughout the room—that during the long years of honourable repose which it was hoped lay before the Duke he would continue to take a kindly interest in the work of his old colleagues who certainly could not fail to entertain the strongest feelings of personal respect for and attachment to him.

The Duke of Cambridge, on rising to reply, was received with cheers, again and again renewed. After making a kindly reference to his old comrades of the Army and to his colleagues in the Civil Department of the War Office, he expressed his utter inability adequately to acknowledge the onerous manner in which everyone had received him on the occasion. It was true that, during the period for which he has held his office, he had had to deal with no fewer than nineteen Secretaries of State for War. He was glad to remember that he had always been on the most cordial and friendly terms with all of them, and he thought the very fact that so many of his old colleagues were spontaneously present that night was a great compliment to him—one, indeed, which he could not possibly find language to acknowledge. He did not believe there was a single Secretary of State for War still living with whom he had worked who was not present that evening, with the exception of his very excellent friend, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had written a very nice letter explaining the causes which prevented his attendance. He saw around him the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Cranbrook, Mr. Childers and many others with whom he had been brought into official contact, and he was happy to think that he had always been able to work most cordially with them. He had always realised that the Secretary of State for War was his superior officer. This was a Constitutional Government, and the Queen acted under the advice of her Government, and of her prime Minister. Therefore, it was the duty of her representative, who was head of the Army, to act on the advice of Her Majesty's Government as represented by the Secretary of State for War. That was a constitutional principle which he had always recognised. He had accepted it during the many years that he had occupied his position, and his endeavour had been, while accepting it, to maintain good feeling with and give respect to those with whom he was working. He did not feel that he was called upon to defend himself for anything he had done during the time he had held office. As Lord Lansdowne had pointed out, it had not been the fact that he had endeavoured to stop any improvement for the benefit of the Army. He had never objected to any change which was likely to better a colleague. All he had done was to acquaint those in authority with the reasons which were calculated to prevent any change proving successful It was an old saying that one might do a thing and be hated, and another man doing the same thing might be loved; the difference was that one understood how to do it with delicacy and without harshness, while the other did not. It had always been his endeavour to introduce changes without harshness, and to study the wishes of those with whom he was associated. He had always tried to find a golden bridge over which they might pass, and he thought, as an instance of the success of what he had done, he might point to the amalgamation of our Army with the Army of India. In that case they had to deal with bodies of very different sentiments, and very difficult to bring together; but experience had proved that the method on which the amalgamation was brought about had resulted in the creation of a very powerful Army. It had been suggested that he had been too much in favour of increasing the expenditure on the Army, but that was not the case. All he had endeavoured to do was to point out directions in which money might well be expended; he had done nothing more than point out where an outlay was essential. He thanked them for the kindness which they had shown him on that occasion. He assured them that he would always take the greatest interest in the army, and he believed the efficiency of the Army was one of the most important elements in the maintenance of the greatness of this country. He could only hope that his successor would do his utmost to carry out the principles which had evidently met with the acceptance of his colleagues in the Service, and if he did so he (the Duke) was sure that at the end of a long career the new Commander-in-Chief would find that he had as many supporters and friends as he himself had had the happiness to meet on that occasion.

The Duke then resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheering. The proceedings were prolonged to a very late hour.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION,

COL. GERARD INTERVIEWED.

REUTER's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 2:—The well-known Swedish traveller Svenhedin has just sent to the Russian Military journal *Razvyedchik* (*Examiner*) a letter remarking on the extremely cordial relations between the British and Russian Commissions during the recent delimitation of the Pamir frontier. "One day" (the letter goes on to say) "I had the pleasure to receive an invitation to a banquet given by Gen. Povalo Shveikovski, chief of the Russian Commission. His tent was brilliantly illuminated outside, and richly decorated within with carpets and other Asiatic draperies, whilst in the centre there was arranged a table loaded with viands, fruit and wines. A military band played Russian national airs during the banquet, and at the conclusion of the entertainment, which lasted until past midnight the Russian General personally escorted the English officers to their tents to the sound of military music." The warmest display of courtesy was exhibited on the occasion, and Herr Svenhedin concludes by saying that he received the kindest welcome both from the Russians and the English during his stay in the Pamirs.

Col. M. G. Gerard, the British representative on the Commission recently engaged in the delimitation of the Pamirs, has just returned to England, and has given his impressions of the Pamir region and the Russian occupation to a representative of the Military Press Agency. Regarding his treatment by the Russians, Col. Gerard said:—

Russian officers and peasantry simply vied with one another in doing honour to Great Britain's representative. . . . At the present time the Russians have only fifty men actually on the Pamir Post, though until recently the number was 100. To maintain this post costs the Russian Exchequer £15,000 a-year, everything having to be conveyed to the post by camels or mules. The difficulties which would be encountered in maintaining any large force in this region [illegible] most insuperable. The [illegible] to be rather develop the commercial resources of Turkestan and reduce the military garrisons. "I do not think," says Col. Gerard, "that Russia can now have any object or design in getting nearer to India. . . . Turkestan could grow 25 per cent. of the cotton required for the whole of Russia. It was clear that neither the Russian military officers nor the peasantry had any sympathy with the Armenians." . . . All along his route from Turkestan to Warsaw Col. Gerard found the magazine rifle in general use. The Cossacks are now settling down into a peaceful and agricultural community, and are being encouraged by the Russian Government to settle on the Chinese frontier as Colonists. In conclusion, Col. Gerard emphasised the tendency to peace and goodwill towards England which marked all his intercourse with Russians throughout his recent journey.

With regard to the Trans-Caspian Railway Col. Gerard, in the course of an interview with a Reuter's representative, said:—The extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway is proceeding apace. It is a purely commercial undertaking. The alarmist reports in Indian papers about the ulterior motives of Russia with respect to the strategic value of the line are absurd. The railway goes merely through commercial centres, and travels parallel with the frontier. So far from running towards the frontier, it rather edges away from it. To suppose that the country through which this line passes is desolate, and that the railway must therefore be intended for strategic uses is ridiculous. The country is one of amazing fertility, and resembles Cashmere. Populous villages abound, and the land is well cultivated. There is a very large industry in cotton and silk.

THE POLICE AND THE ACTOR.

BEFORE Mr. De Rutzen, at Westminister Police-court, on Nov. 4. Mr. George Alexander, the actor, and Elizabeth Davis were charged with disorderly conduct at Pavilion-road, Chelsea. A police-constable deposed to what he alleged were acts of impropriety, but for the defence it was said that the woman begged of Mr. Alexander, and he handed her half-a-crown to get rid of her. Mr. De Rutzen said he would give the male defendant the benefit of the doubt, and discharged him. The woman who was a nightly loiterer in the neighbourhood, would be bound over to be of good behaviour—Mr. George Alexander writes to the papers:—

As the law prevented my giving evidence on oath on my own behalf at the police-court, I hope you will allow me to make a statement of the facts connected with my arrest and the charge against me which was subsequently dismissed. On the night of Nov. 3 I went out with the intention of posting a letter to a friend—Mr. Wedderburn—when it occurred to me to go to his house in Cadogan-place, close to my own, on the chance of seeing him personally. On approaching his house I saw no lights, so I turned back towards home, and when I got to Hans-street a woman accosted me. caught me by the arm, and solicited me, I could see, even in the dim light, that the woman was poor, miserable, starved, and ill-clad, and I put my hand in my pocket and gave her the first coin that I came across. She then said, "Thank you," caught me by the arm again and spoke of her poverty, and said, "Can't you give me something more?" I said, "No." She was walking by my side when a constable came up between me and her and said, "Why are you loitering here?" and, "What are you doing with this woman?" I said, "She has been begging from me, and I have given her something." He then said, "I saw you having connexion with this woman in the Pavilion-road," and the woman said, "I am not going to deny it." I said to the constable, "Do you realise what you are saying? My name is George Alexander. I live at 57, Pont-street, and my wife is there now; let us go there." He said, "No, you will have to go to the station. Somewhere in Pontstreet, he saw another constable and handed the woman over to his charge. On passing my own door, I said, "This is my house" and he replied, "I don't care where your house is you are going with me." I then walked peacefully by his side, telling him that he had no need to grip my arm in any way. On arriving at the station I gave my name and address to the inspector, who then charged me, and bound me over to appear at the police-court the next morning. This is a true account of the incidents which occurred between my leaving home and my reaching the police-station.

Mr. George Alexander re-opend the St. James's Theatre last night (Nov. 7) with a revival of Mr. Carton's drama, "Liberty Hall." During the evening he was made the subject of a most remarkable demonstration of esteem.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued orders that each squadron is to be put through an annual course by its own officers of two parts each of three weeks' duration, one in winter, the other in the spring. Only one squadron is to be under training at a time, and no leave or furlough is to be granted whilst it is in progress. The winter course is to consist of equitation drill, post practices, sword and lance exercises, dismounted duty, outpost duty, pitching tents and picketing, digging kitchens and shelter trenches, singlestick, theoretical instruction of all ranks, and practice of officers and non-commissioned officers in imparting instruction. The spring course is to be devoted entirely to drill, evolution, and reconnaissance; and proficiency in the latter must be tested by a scheme set by the officer commanding the regiment or second-in-command, the reports upon this exercise being submitted to the Inspector-General of Cavalry.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Telegrams from Constantinople have been growing [illegible] during the week. If half what is stated be true, the situation in Turkey is becoming daily more serious. At Diarbekir, during the recent massacre, no distinction was made between Armenian and other Christians, all being slaughtered alike. Arrests have been made at the Pancaldi Military School and at other places in Stamboul. A statement is current to the effect that the Sultan on Friday announced his intention to promulgate a new constitution, but afterwards withdrew a notification to that effect which had been addressed to the newspapers. The Ambassadors of all the Great Powers have personally made strong identical representations to the Porte respecting the condition of affairs in Anatolia. Kiamil Pasha, who was recently appointed Grand Vizier in the place of Said Pasha has himself been "replaced." According to the *Times'* Constantinople correspondent, the crisis on the Bourse and the pressure on the banks which were acute early in the week, have assumed a quieter tone, but shipping agents are greatly inconvenienced by the impossibility of selling drafts on owners to meet disbursements of vessels in port. This, it is pointed out, is an example of the serious evils produced by arbitrary interference with the settlement of debts. A run on the Ottoman Bank seems to have been brought about the Armenian agents, who went from house to house in the native quarters of the city declaring that the bank was ruined. In view of the panic the Minister of Commerce ordained a moratorium of 120 days for certain commercial and all Stock Exchange engagements, but the Ottoman Bank and some other establishments declined to avail themselves of it.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent states that any hopes that the Eastern question had been settled for a time are at an end. All Asia Minor is ablaze, in consequence of the fanaticism excited by Pashas and Mudirs.

THE "YOUNG TURKEY" PARTY.

There are in Paris a number of members of the young Turkey party who dream of a Liberal Turkey, and who have remained faithful to the ideas and generous illusions of Midhat Pasha. These Young Turks have just given public expression to the spirit that animates them in a sort of manifesto addressed to the civilized world. The text (as given by the *Times'* Paris correspondent) is as follows:—

It is apparently forgotten in Europe that there is in existence here a Young Turkey party which since the promulgation of the Tanzimat has never ceased to keep itself before the world. It is this party, with Midhat Pasha as its head, which dethroned without shedding one drop of blood, Sultan Abdul Aziz, owing to his systematic opposition to this very Tanzimat and to all Liberal reforms. At the beginning of the reign of the present Sultan an astonished Europe was permitted to see what elements of progress were to be found in the Ottoman Parliament, the growing prestige of which so frightened the Sultan that he determined to suppress it. Since then we have been working quietly not to overturn the Osman dynasty, which we consider to be necessary for the maintenance of good order, but to propagate the idea of progress by the triumph of science, although the Sultan's recent concession to the spirit of revolt are likely to convey the impression that demands moderate in reality as well as in form have no chance of success. Our aim being order and progress, we detest concessions obtained by violence. We ask for reforms, not for this or that province, but for the Empire as a whole not in favour of any one nationality, but in favour of all Ottomans, Jews, Christians, and Mohamedans. We desire to advance in the path of civilisation, but above all we do not wish to advance save by strengthening the Ottoman element, while respecting the general conditions of Ottoman life. We are eager to preserve the peculiar originality of our Eastern civilisation, and therefore to borrow from the West only the general results of its scientific evolution, which are necessary to enlighten a people aiming at liberty. There are in Europe noble-hearted men who, devoid of all theologico-political fanaticism, aim only at the common welfare of both the West and the East. It is to them that we appeal to sustain with us the cause, not of this or that religion, but of the whole people, which suffers from a system opposed to modern ideas.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SULTAN.

In the *Observer*, of Nov. 3, appeared a communication from Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry as to his wishes with regard to the publication of his letter to Madame Novikoff. Mr. Gladstone writes:—"Thank you for your kind intimation. I am inclined to wish (as far as memory serves) that Madame N. had published the letter entire, I hope all goes well with you. My wife is recovering from a rather smart illness. For the present, age lays its hand lightly on my general health." Accordingly, the *Observer* gives the abstract of Madame Novikoff's communication to Mr. Gladstone, and the first portion of his reply. We are told in the *Observer*:—

Madame de Novikoff recently wrote to the late Premier saying in effect if a great Power like England really wanted to carry out her duty towards the Christian subjects of the Porte she should go straight on towards her goal like Russia in 1876-7. Russia was then threatened with war with England, and even with Europe. But she continued in her path without reference to the consequences, and made the awful sacrifices of life and treasure which are now written in the pages of history. "Cyprus," said "O.K.," "should be surrendered by England to Greece, for she is not performing the task in virtue of which Cyprus was acquired." It was in response to these sentiments that Mr. Gladstone wrote the letter, the first two paragraphs of which are now published for the first time: "Oct. 22, 1895. Hawarden Castle. Dear Madame Novikoff.—In these sad circumstances, I am so far comforted as to believe that there is no occasion for controversy between you and me. We have in some critical circumstances heartily co-operated, and I think we have the same sentiment as to Armenia.

[At a meeting of the Grosvenor House Armenian Committee, held on Nov. 2, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, a resolution was unanimously carried expressing deep regret that the prolonged diplomatic negotiations in Constantinople had failed to obtain European guarantees for the carrying out of administrative reforms in the Ottoman Empire, and earnestly appealing to the other great Powers to co-operate with the British Government for the establishment of effective reforms in the territories of the Sultan which should benefit their Mohamedan and non-Mohamedan population alike].

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Nov. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H G Cooke, B C S
Mr G B Reynolds, B
Mr W Leonard, B
Mr F W Johnson, Telegraph Dept
Major-Gen E D'O Twemlow, R E
Col A T Cox, C B
Col A Currie
Col E W Begbie, D S O
Major C W Ravenshaw
Capt P Malcolm
Capt E W Jacob
Capt G S Goldsmid
Capt G P Brasier-Creagh
Lieut R M Barff
Lieut A B H Drew
Lieut M L H Hornby
Lieut H G Young
Lieut G de S Barrow
Lieut A M S Elsmie
Lieut J H Vanderzee
Lieut R Cooper

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C A S Bedford, 3 mos
Mr M J Scobie, till Dec 27, 1895
Mr A S Trevor, Bo, 3 days
Lieut E R K Swine, 3 mos
Engr J McDonald, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Knox-Wright, B C S
Mr E J Marden, B C S
Mr B G Geidt, B C S
Mr S C Hill, B
Mr A R Becher, B
Mr C V Harris, B
Mr T R J Ward, B
Mr G W Dance, M
Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Bo S C
Mr A S Trevor, B
Col E Carrington
Lt-Col H A Abbott
Capt H A Ravenshaw
Capt J E Capper
Capt H Brooke Murray
Capt G W Lilley
Capt C J Melliss
Lieut A Gardiner
Lieut J Parker
Surg-Lieut-Col P de H Haig
Surg-Capt E Wilkinson
Surg-Capt J R Roberts
Condr W J Bray
Sub-Condr C Edwardes
Sub-Condr J O'Brien

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

The first meeting of the Royal Commission on Military and Civil Expenditure in India, for the purpose of taking evidence, was held on Tuesday, November 5, at the India Office. The chairman, Lord Welby, presided, and there were also present, Mr. Courtney, M.P., Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Sir R. H. Knox, the Hon. G. L. Ryder, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Colin G. Campbell, the secretary. Sir Henry Waterfield, financial secretary to the Indian Office, and Mr. Stephen Jacob were examined upon the financial system in India. Sittings were also held on the 6th and 7th instant.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

The ex-Governor of Indo-China, M. de Lanessan, discussing an article in the *Revue de Paris*, by Prince Henry of Orleans, on Tongking, has (according to a *Times'* telegram from Paris) noted with special satisfaction that Prince Henry has been much struck by the considerable progress attained in Tongking from every point of view since his visit to that dependency in 1892. In replying to certain statements made by Prince Henry, M. de Lanessan sums up his own policy in a few words—"To restore the authority of the mandarins of Anam and to make use of it by purchasing the submission of the pirates, to adopt a more temperate policy as to military operations, and not to wage war with China." In contrast with this policy Prince Henry urges, as regards the frontier inroads of Chinese "pirates," a resort to the lex talionis, as applied by Russia on the Siberian frontier. He expresses ironical surprise that some people still think China a Power to be treated with on a footing of equality, and quotes with warm approval Jules Ferry declaration —"la Chine est une quantité négligeable" M. de Lanessan is as convinced as ever that his policy of cultivating friendship with the border chieftains is the one most conformable to French interests. He calls Prince Henry's aggressive policy "excitation," and draws a dark picture of the state of Tongking in order to show what a change came over the country after 1891 through his new system of making use of the Anamite officials and his restriction of military activity. There seems to be no doubt that in essential particulars M. de Lanessan had succeeded in convincing the Paris officials when he left Tongking at the end of last year, that it would be a great mistake to change the great lines of the policy of the previous four years. Recently, however, there has been a revival of military activity.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

As the result of the Michaelmas Pass examination held in Gray's Inn Hall in October, the Council of legal education have made the following, among other, awards:—

Pass Certificates.—Lincoln's Inn.—Binod C. Mitter, and Chhaganlal Harilal Vora. Middle Temple.—Ram Asra, Nadir Addim Hossan, Mohammed Ishaq Khan, Gostendra Das Seal. Gray's Inn.—Nanabhoy Naservanji Saher. Examined, ninety; of whom thirty-six passed.—Passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Gokalchand Badhwar, Raghoba Mahanava Doye, Rahimkhan Karim Khan, S. Jahandar Meerza, Nagendra Chandra Mitra. Inner Temple.—Harish Chandra Dutt, Beharilal Rai. Middle Temple.—Hashmatrai Jumal Bhojwani, Mohammed Ibrahim, Naoroz Hormusji Naoriji Mody, Kashmiri Mull, Syed Mohammed Reza. Seventy-seven were examined, of whom fifty-six were passed.—Passed in Roman Law and Constitutional Law, and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Kamal N. Chaudhuri Shaikh Ahmed Hassen. Middle Temple.—Syed Wasiuddin Ahmed. Of eleven examined, nine passed.—Passed in Roman Law only:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Devi Dayal, Taherali Mohamedali Kaji, Syed Ali Kasim, Syed Ahmad Nowab, Shaikh Shujauddin. Inner Temple.—Lord Ampthill. Middle Temple.—Abdul Kadir Khan, Devchand Uttamchand Parekh. Gray's Inn.—Ali Akbar Hussanally, and Victor R. H. Van Cuylenburg. Of forty-four examined thirty-eight passed.

JAPAN AND COREA.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at Washington, on Oct. 31, handed to Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, an official telegram giving a precise definition of Japan's intentions regarding Corea. It is assumed that similar telegrams have also been sent to all the Japanese Legations in Europe. The telegram is as follows:—

With regard to our attitude towards Corea, you are authorised to make a declaration to the following effect to the Government of the United States:—"The Japanese troops now stationed in Corea are to insure tranquility, to protect our Legation, Consulates, and subjects, and also to maintain the indispensable lines of communication with our army, which is still in occupation of the Liao-tung Peninsula. The Japanese Government hope that the Corean Government, having entered upon the work of reforms, may succeed in maintaining order and in protecting foreigners, even though our troops withdraw. Japan, having no other designs, does not desire to prolong the maintenance of Japanese troops in Corea, and would be extremely gratified if relieved of such an obligation. In our relations with Corea our policy is one of non-interference. We will gladly share equally with other Powers the same line of action."

The Japanese Government have explained that, while most of the Japanese troops now in Corea will be withdrawn on the evacuation of the Liao-tung Peninsula, some troops might have to be kept there to protect the Japanese and maintain order in the country so long as may be absolutely necessary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 23.

McKay, Capt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Rawlins, Capt, Punjab, 12th B C, on leave, to England.
McKaky, Capt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, on furlough, to England.
Harrington, Lt, Bo, 17th Bo I, to rejoin Regt, to Bhuj.
Ford, Lt, Bo, 4th Bo, Rifles, on leave, to England.
Valpole, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, to Mhow.
Tristram, Lt, Ms, A J A Signalling, on tour, to Aden.
Howks, Lt, Ms, Comt, on medical certificate, to England.
Browne, Capt, Ms, 6th M I, on medical certificate, to England
Walker, Capt, Ms, R A, on special duty to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch, R. M. L. Gun Drill at 8-30 p.m.

2. The following member having resigned, has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 20th instant.—Gunner J. Rice.

3. On Saturday next the 30th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th November, 1895.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 25th and Thursday 28th in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School Mazagon.

(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 25th and Wednesday 27th in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(3) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday 26th and Thursday 28th in the Government Dockyard. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend these drills.

(4) F Company.—At 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) 25th in front of the Municipal Buildings and at 7 a.m. on Wednesday 27th near St. Andrew's Church Bandora.

(5) G Company.—At 5 p.m. on Thursday 28th behind the Municipal Office.

(6) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 25th and Thursday 28th instant.

(7) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 26th and Thursday 28th instant.

(8) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m. on Friday 29th instant.

(9) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 26th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 28th instant.

(10) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m. on Friday 29th instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(11) Parade Ground (Gymkhana end)—At 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 30th instant. Commanding Officer's parade.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd November 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·901
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of wind	ENE, E, WNW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	253

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baroda, 1,930 tons, Captain T Schuldt, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G. F. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo, Mr. A M Jewanji as cabin and 40 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Ganbe, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, Mr M J Viegas, Mr H M Hajee Essa as cabin and 85 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain W H Jacob, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs R A K Young and Miss Boldry as passengers.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain R Samuel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Yokohama, (17th October) with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C L Sturrock, Mr Renny, Mr T Summers, Miss Cawsell, Mr Abram Dana, Conductor A Craver and wife and two children, Mrs Hill and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Faulkner, Captain Perrie, Mrs Critchell, Mrs Almeida, Byramji Dorabhoy, Mr Tooleedas Shamdas, Mr Gangaram Tioumdas, Mr Damoder Assamea and 302 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Arroyo (s)	Samuel	Yokohama, Oct 17.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 21.
	Peninsular (s)	Briscoe	London, Nov 1.
24	R. Rubattino (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Nov 4.
	Ravenna (s)	Street	Hongkong, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Sutlej (s)	Nantes	Aden.
	Scindia (s)	Jacobs	Rangoon, &c.
24	Safari (s)	Gauho	Zanzibar
	Goa (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Baroda (s)	Schuldt	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Arroyo, for China, Japan, &c.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2451, DeHorne
Australia (s), 2321, Tait
Aston Hall (s), 2254, MacFee
Lorenzo (s), 2031, Rogers
Ariel (s), 1906, Usher
Dunottar (s), 2274, Mackenzie
Florida (s), 2050, Young
Imperator (s), 2348, Nicolich
Bisagno (s), 1499, Dodero
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 2386, Seymour
Brindisi (s), 2129, Peters
Hoseinee (s), 994, Hughes
Safari (s), 993, Gauhe
Ganges (s), 2111, Creery
Baroda (s), 1896, Schuldt
Glenmoor (s), 1983, Fair
Methley Hall (s), 2187, McQuarrie
Taurus (s), 1387, Wold
Turbo (s), 2859, Moses

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Hulk Tenasserim. Goodridge
H M S Sphinx, Taylor
Persepolis (Persian Gun Boat) Stersel

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—16 cases provision, &c, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 126 cases whisky, M Mackenzie and Co; 21 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—7 cases confectionery, M A Kayum and Co; 12 bales paper, L Sulemanjee.
City of London—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Murray s—35 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—30 cases portwine, P S Pochajee.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—34 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 8 cases bacon, Eduljee Bezonjee; 16 cases medicine, &c, and 4 cases cheese, Phillips and Co; 73 cases provisions, medicine, &c, Army Navy and Co-operative Society; 30 cases tobacco, H Sheriar; 36 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 45 cases ale, Jamsetjee Framjee; 81 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally; 46 bales papers, &c, John Dickinson and Co; 78 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 7 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co; 68 cases provision, oilmenstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kurdistan s—25 cases port invalid, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—31 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Baroda s—15 cases playing card, N Heptoolabhoy; 15 cases playing cards, T M Haje Aboo; 10 cases playing cards, M Peerkhanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—14 bales brown paper, R Bhookhandas and Co; 28 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Friday, November 22.

Inspection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ARRIVAL.

His Excellency Sir George Stewart White, G C I E, K C B, Commander in Chief in India, will arrive at Poona on Sunday the 1st proximo, at 7 p.m.

(2) Heads of Departments and Commanding Officers will not attend at the Railway Station.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE SALUTES.

(3) The Officer Commanding, Kirkee, will arrange for a salute of 17 guns to be fired at sunrise on the morning of the 2nd proximo to announce His Excellency's arrival, and for a similar salute on the morning of the 4th proximo to announce His Excellency's departure.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS EXCELLENCY.

(4) The hour at which His Excellency will receive officers on business will be notified hereafter.

The Dress for such interviews will be Drill Order (white).

PRESENT STATES.

(5) A present state of the Kirkee Garrison prepared on from A Q A G's Circular No. 202-8312 of 30th September 1895 will be forward to the A A General (A) Poona District (in duplicate) by 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

(6) Present states on the same forms of all Corps in Poona will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona, by 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

(7) The Guards at the quarters of His Excellency the Lieut General Commanding the Forces Bombay (Magdala House) will be augmented by one Havaldar, 1 Naik and 12 Sepoys from the morning of the 1st proximo until the departure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India on the 4th proximo.

(8) A party of one Daffadar and 4 Sowars, in review order, will also be furnished (from the 2nd Bombay Lancers) as orderlies, and to attend on His Excellency the Commander in Chief while at Magdala House.

(9) In addition to the above the office of the Military Secretary will be furnished daily with 2 sowars and 2 sepoys as orderlies, and the offices of the Adjutant General in India and Quarter Master General in India with 1 sowar and 1 sepoy for each, daily.

OFFICERS TO CALL ON A. G.

(10) Officers Commanding Stations, Staff Officers and Officers Commanding Regiments, Battalions and Batteries are requested to call on the Adjutant General in India during his stay at the station. Notice will be given of the most convenient hours.

INSPECTION OF REGIMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

(11) Commanding Officers will have the Barracks, Hospitals, Guard rooms, Schools, Messes, Regimental Institutes, Workshops and other Regimental institutions ready for His Excellency's inspections at the shortest notice and in the Cavalry and Artillery arrangement will also be made for inspection of the Remounts, cast horses, rejected saddlery, harness, &c.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

(12) When the Commander-in-Chief in India inspects Hospitals, the Officer Commanding the Station and one Staff Officer are required to attend in addition to the Medical Staff. In the case of Regimental Hospitals, the Commanding Officer will also attend. Medical and other officers receiving His Excellency will not be required to wear swords.

INSPECTION PARADE.

(13) The Inspection parade for the Commander in Chief in India will be as strong as possible.

SCALE OF ABSENTEES.

(14) The prescribed scale of absentees will be ready for submission to the Adjutant General in India if called for. In drawing up the parade state all men attending the parade in any capacity will be shown as present on parade.

INSPECTON PARADE (RECRUITS.)

(15) The recruits will be Paraded separately, they are to be shown as a separate item in the "Parade State" and not as the ranks, and they will be utilized in keeping the ground as usual.

TROOPS RETURNING TO QUARTERS.

(16) If troops returning to quarters are required to march past the Commander in Chief in India, officers will be in their ordinary places according to the formation adopted. The Officer Commanding the troops will head the column, salute the Commander in Chief in India, then fall out and place himself near His Excellency while the troops are passing. No other officer will salute. If however mounted troops are ordered to rank past, they will act as directed in the regulations. The troops will march with carried swords, fixed bayonets and shouldered arms, while passing the Commander in Chief in India.

SICK STATE.

(17) A sick state, prepared on Army Hospital Form No. 67 will be handed to the Adjutant General in India for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India when His Excellency inspects a hospital.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Friday, November 22.

Officers Commanding British Regiments in Poona will detail squads as under to attend the next Gymnastic Course which will commence on the 28th instant.

Drilled Soldiers' Course.

Yorkshire Light Infantry, 4 N C Officers and men.
North Lancashire Regiment, 45 N. C. Officers and men.

2. Squads to attend at the Central Gymnasium for measurement on the above date as under:—

Yorkshire Light Infantry at 10 30 a. m.
North Lancashire Regiment at 11 a. m.

3. Care should be taken to avoid detailing any men who are likely to be relieved during the course for Musketry Military Training etc.

Leave—Station leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lt. R. I. Disney Leith, Yorkshire Light Infantry, from 22nd instant.

Poona, Saturday, November 23.

Inspection of Arms—The Civil Chief Master Armourer will make an inspection of arms at Poona as follows:—

Yorkshire Light Infantry, on the 22nd and 23rd instant.
North Lancashire Regiment, on the 26th and 27th instant.
28th Bombay Rifles, on the 29th and 30th instant.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 1.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut R W Wilberforce is seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet H S Clay, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 27, 1895, is cancelled.

3rd Hussars—Lieut A A Kennedy to be Adjutant, vice Capt W Goring, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut A W J Bramly, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Sec Lieutenant on augmentation.

Regimental Districts—Brevet Col J E H Prior, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 38th (the South Staffordshire Regt) and 64th (the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt) Regimental Districts, vice Col A G Raper, appointed to the Staff.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Capt W S Button is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Garrison Sergt-Major C Clancy, from the Indian Unattached List, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J O'Neill, retired.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut H E Walker, to be Captain, vice G F Walker, promoted; Sec Lieut O S Flower to be Lieutenant, vice H E Walker; Sergt-Major W H Vernon, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut A F Hammond, placed on temporary half-pay.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt M D Keatinge retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

East Lancashire Regt—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet C O Ritchie, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 27, 1895, is cancelled.

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt F G Todd-Thornton retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Lieut A G Fitzit Day, from the Welsh Regt to be Captain, vice F G Todd-Thornton.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut G H Badcock is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut W B Silver to be Captain, in succession to Major C S Kincaid, Adjutant 3rd Bn; Qmr-Sergt G H Osborne to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut M Toohey, deceased.

Army Service Corps—The following officers are transferred:—Lieuts C C Macdonald, W P G Mylrea and K Macdonald, from Royal Marine Light Infantry; R O Burne, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt); C D Christopher, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt); F S Atkinson, from 6th Dragoons; J W M Morgan, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); H F Brooke, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sec Lieuts H F T Fisher, from the Worcestershire Regt; F Hunnard and J Puckle, from the South Wales Borderers; and C E M'Vittie, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

Staff—The appointment of Major-Genl C B Knowles, C B, to be a Major-General on the staff to command the Force in Egypt, is dated Oct 1, 1895, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Oct 15, 1895; Major F J A Trench, R A, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery at head-quarters in Ireland, vice Major H C Sclater, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt R H L Warner A S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General vice Major F W B Landon, A S C, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Army Pay Department—Paymaster and Hon Major J M Sherrard to be Staff-Paymaster, vice Hon Lieut-Col J C Ross, retired; Capt R T M Lethbridge, the East Lancashire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Brevet.—The following Officers to be Colonels:—Lieut-Col H P Kirkwood, R E, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W T Shone D S O, R E; Lieut-Cols G Will, R A, E A Ollivant, R A, M C Brackenbury, R E, S L Jacob, R E, R H Wallace, R A, R F Williams, R A, S J Lambert, R E, and H Torkington, R A.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col V Jenkins, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda—Lieut-Col V Jenkins, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut N Lord, half-pay, resigns his Commission. The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieuts are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—R York, the Connaught Rangers; and A Wynn, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Indian Staff Corps The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—S B Miles and W T Brereton.

Indian Army—Col H S Marshall, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers—Capt and Hon Major L W Pead, 3rd Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), having exceeded the limit of age laid down in Article 683, Royal Warrant, July 6, 1895, ceases to be an officer of the Reserve of Officers. The Hon G H W Walsh, late Lieutenant Genadier Guards to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut H Clark, M D, 1st Banff Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division) Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOVEMBER 5.

2nd Life Guards—Capt A F H Ferguson is seconded for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut Sir E P Stracey, Bart, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Horse Guards—Super Capt H T Fenwick to be Captain, vice the Hon G C B Weld Forester, seconded; Sec Lieut the Hon R Ward to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut R F Cazenove resigns his commission.

10th Hussars—Lieut A A C Earl of Shaftesbury is seconded for service on the Staff.

15th Hussars—Sec Lieut F C Pilkinton to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

17th Lancers—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet, W O Chapman, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 27, 1895, is cancelled.

18th Hussars—Lieut N St V R Stewart from half-pay to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below Lieut R C Harbottle.

19th Hussars—Lieut A J Moseley resigns his commission; Super Lieut E S St Quinton to be Lieutenant, vice A J Moseley.

20th Hussars—Lieut G W J FitzG Stannus to be Captain, vice E Witham, seconded for service on the Staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Col Lord A C Wellesley, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major and Lieut-Col and Col V Hatton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col Lord A C Wellesley; Lieut C Fergusson to be Captain, in succession to Major H Streatfeild, appointed to the Staff; Super Lieut the Hon R FitzRoy Somerset to be Lieutenant, vice C Fergusson.

Regimental Districts—Col W F Kerr, Commanding 3rd Regimental District (the Buffs, East Kent Regt) is placed on retired pay; Col F G Jackson, commanding 21st Regimental District (the Royal Scots Fusiliers), is placed on retired pay; Brevet Col W E R Kelly, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 3rd Regimental District (the Buffs, East Kent Regt), vice Col W F Kerr.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Capt H L Talbot retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Qmr and Hon Capt J S Cartwright retires on retired pay; Qmr Sergt W A Evans to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J S Cartwright.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—The surname of Hon Queen's Cadet H P Creagh-Osborne appointed from the R M College to a Second Lieutenancy in the "Gazette" of Sept 27, 1895, is as now and not as therein stated.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut C S Edridge to be Captain, vice H J Guise, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut P E H Low to be Lieutenant, vice C H Low to be Lieutenant, vice C H Hawes, seconded.

East Yorkshire Regt Capt B M Hamilton to be Major, vice F G Pogson, retired; Lieut C S Timins to be Captain, vice E W Anketell-Jones, resigned; Sec Lieut H Alderson-Smith (since deceased) to be Lieutenant, vice C S Timins.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt V Semini is seconded for service on the Staff.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G S Adams to be Lieutenant, vice P F Newnham, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G O Roos-Keppel to be Captain, in succession to Major H H Smythe, appointed to the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—J C Mack, to March 6, 1895, vice L Williams, promoted into the East Surrey Regt, and F H Walker, to July 1, 1895, vice H P De la Bere, promoted; Sec Lieut P G Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice J H W Pollard, promoted.

South Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut W A G Williams to be Lieutenant, vice A Canning, promoted into the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians.)

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G W Kenny to be Lieutenant, vice A R Burton, seconded.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut G S Tulloh to be Captain, vice H C Cure, D S O, promoted; Sec Lieut E D'A Le Mottee to be Lieutenant, vice G S Tulloh.

East Surrey Regt—Capt H L Smith to be Major, vice G H Leathem, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

Royal Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut S G Halliday to be Lieutenant vice A E Glasgow, appointed Adjutant.

South Staffordshire Regt—Capt A G Chesney to be Major, vice W Moore, promoted; Sec Lieut G W R Stacpoole to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt St G E W Burton to be Major, vice G F De B Davidson, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

Essex Regt—Capt N A C de H Tufnell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Lieut S H Podley to be Captain, vice A W Martyn, seconded; Sec Lieut H S Bush to be Lieutenant, vice S H Podley.

Manchester Regt—Lieut A O Lash is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs (the Duke of Albany's)—Sec Lieut M W H Lindsay to be Lieutenant vice R H Hunter-Weston, resigned.

Royal Irish Rifles—Major E G Selby-Smyth to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F S F Stokes, placed on half-pay; Capt E Allen to be Major, vice E G Selby-Smyth.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt W Were retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity: Lieut A J Godley to be Captain vice W Were.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W R W Digby, vice S F Saunderson, promoted; and A M King, vice the Hon V R Bootle-Wilbraham, resigned.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut A B Murison to be Lieutenant, vice P C E MacDonald, appointed Adjutant; Lieut W K Falkon to be Adjutant, vice Capt F T Henstock, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Hong Kong Regt—The name of Subadar Sadar Khan is as now, and not as previously described.

Staff—Lieut-Gen Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, K C B, C M G to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff, to command the troops in the Western District, vice Gen Sir R Harrison, K C B, C M G, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major-Gen the Hon H Parnell, C B, to be a Major-General on the Staff, to command the Infantry Brigade at Malta, vice Major-Gen C B Knowles, C B, appointed to command the force in Egypt; Major-Gen R M Jennings, Indian Army, Deputy-Adjutant-General in India to command a second class district in India, vice Major Gen Sir A P Palmer, K C B, I S C, appointed to command a first class district; Lieut Col and Col V W Tregear, C B, Bengal Infantry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major-Gen F W Ward, C B, R A, who has vacated that appointment; Col A S Grove, D S O, I S C, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, vice Lieut-Col and Col F C St John, I S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major S J Trench the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major R F Lindsell, the Gloucestershire Regt, who has vacated that appointment; Capt F Lee 4th Hussars, to be A D C to Lieut-Gen Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, K C B, C M G, commanding the troops, Western District.

Memorandum—The following Colonels, half-pay, are placed on retired pay:—H D'Oyly Farrington and S W Rawlings.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving in the position of Regimental Commandant Indian Army: R E D Reilly, A A Pearson, C Polley, A B Fenton, O C Radford, J C F Gordon, A W Proudfoot A De V Alexander, F Stevenson, G Hawkes, C O Nicholetts, J E Mein, M R H O Welch, H H Young, G L Garstin, G F Francis, G S Baugh, F C Maisey, R F Jameson, J Haughton, A B Mein, A C Bunny, R Fulton, B M Allen, L J Torrie, R C G Mayne, E J F Wood, E H Molesworth, R R N Sturt, R F Gartside Tipping, E E M Lawford, E R J Presgrave, D S O, E D'U Keary, D S O, F G Preston, E S Hastings, D S O J H Jones, W C Ablett, L G Beckham, J E Preston, D S O, A L Barrett, D S O, J W Parker, A G Burn, H A B Souldorson, G P M Prichard, H Lawson, W Cook, R K Teversham, D S O, H Fitz Lyddon Farrant. The following Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving in the position of Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—C F Stevens, J S G Maners, G W Maxwell, R C Andrews, F L Jones. The following Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving in the position of Regimental Second in Command Indian Army:—C E Peirse, J W Gordon, W Quentin, T P Geoghegan, R I Scallon, D S O, H A Ravenshaw, P G Huggins, D S O, J R Sandwith, J C B Crasier, G W B Swiney, H R W Lumsden, W K Downes, D S O, H E M Judson, G F N Tinley, F B Deane, A Wallace, R B Adams, A C Yate, A H Wilmer, T H Haughton, H H B Aspinall, W H Lowr, K M Foss, G A Weiman, C W W Burton, W J K Dubois, G C Atkinson, H Elston, G Iremonger, H E Porter, A E Whistler, H O'Donnell, D S O W F Cahusac, H W E Georges, M A Tuite, J G Hunter, A H Dobbs, H H Dobbie, D S Lewis, G Rose, M E O'Donoghue, G V Burrows, R Williams, F Campbell, E C W Mackenzie Kennedy, A Beale, G S Hogge, J W Cowley, G Ripon J Jackson, J W G Tulloch, R P Wood, C R Keate, R M Rainey, G N Caulfeild D S O H N Tayler, D S O

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains.—T MacGill, to Phoebe, when recommissioned: W L H Browne, to Ringarooma (Nov. 10).

Commanders.—R H Archer, to Eagle; S W A H Gray, to Pembroke (Oct 3); H A Warren, to Polyphemus; J Casement, to Rapid (Nov. 1); J T Hardinge, to Victory (Nov. 18); E E Bradford, to Victory, additional, for Majestic (Nov. 5); J G Heugh, D S O, to President (Nov. 1).

Lieutenants.—F J Evans, to Howe; R B Rae, to Rainbow; C K McCallum, to Excellent; H C Pocock, to Victory, additional, or Narcissus; H Butterworth, to Wildfire, additional, for Immortalite; J C Jones, to Victory, additional for Cordelia; A M Dawson, to Barfleur; R W Sumner, to Hood (Oct. 31); A S Thompson, R N R, to Cambrian (Oct. 31); H W H Heloy, to Research (Oct. 31); H C C Da Costa, to Sappho; C H Honsow and A N Loxley, to Phoebe (Nov 4); F W Kennedy, to Phoebe, undated; I G Humphreys, to Medusa; H B Wroughton, to Medea (Nov. 12); F J Barr, to Victory, additional, for Iris (Dec. 1); R Hyde, to Pembroke, additional, for Torch (Nov. 15).

Sub-Lieutenants.—R M Reynolds, to Buzzard; T S W Hannah, to Excellent; V L Bowring, to Pigmy; G M Keene, to Crescent (Nov 2); H W Bowring, to Wildfire, additional, for Dragon; G H Welch to Vivid, additional for Lynx; W Nunn, to Vivid, additional, for Banshee (Nov. 7); F May, to Dart; C H Forbes, to Vivid, additional for Ferret (Nov. 4); H Cayley to Rover; H R Gillebrand, to Redpole; P T H Beamish, to Phoebe; C Corbett, to Forte (Nov. 6); L G Preston, to Cordelia (Nov. 12).

Midshipman.—H T Prichard, to Victory, supernumerary (Nov. 1).

Staff-Commander.—P H Wright, to Pembroke Nov. 4).

Engineers.—J H H Ireland, to Dragon; C H Hill, to Vivid, additional, for Banshee; R W Jones, to Vivid, additional, for Lynx (Nov. 7); S Rider, to President, additional (Nov. 5).

Assistant Engineer.—R B Morrison, to President, additional (Nov. 5).

Fleet-Surgeons.—A McKinlay, to Howe; F R M Loftie, to Medea; R Brown, Medusa (Nov. 12).

Staff-Surgeons.—E R Dimsey, to Phœbe, when recommissioned; J L Bagnalt-Oakley, to Sappho undated.

Chaplains.—Rev F A J Gace, to Immortalite; Rev C M Vaughan, to Melampus (Nov 19); Rev R S Hartley, to Empress of India; Rev A Baker, to Grafton (Nov. 7).

Naval Instructors.—A Cleeve, to Narcissus; B S Hartley, to Immortalite (Nov 19).

Fleet Paymaster.—A L B Corrie, to Howe (Nov 2).

Staff Paymaster.—E Lander, to Sappho, undated.

Paymasters.—W S Andrews, to Sappho (Nov 12), for Phœbe when recommissioned: S de V Taylor, to Daphne (Nov 5); E W L Street, to Porpoise.

Clerks.—A T Babb, to Sappho, undated; F N Gerty, to Phœbe when recommissioned; J W M'Kay, to St George; H W Russell, to Mersey (Nov 4).

Chief Gunners.—G T Nicholas and E Haswell (a), to Excellent (Nov. 3).

Gunners.—M Murphy (a), to Daphne; F Roper (a), to Plover W M Northcott (a), to Pigmy; W C Yates (a), to Redpole; for appointment when recommissiond; A Wallace (a), to Vernon additional (Nov. 1); J J Tapper, to Astræa; M Hine, to Vernon (Nov. 5); F E Sammels, to Immortalite, F James, to Narcissus Nov. 19).

Boatswains.—C P Drake, to Astraea: for quarterdeck duties G, W Bracy, to victory, additional; P P Coleman, to Forte; G H Adams, to Vernon (Nov 5); W Seymour, to Immortalite; T L Danniels, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Carpenters.—W H Richards, to Victory (Oct 10): A Furse, to Repulse (Nov 4); A E Hopkins, to Cordelia (Nov 12) J H Lovett, to Narcissus (Nov 19), S G S Morrell, to Colossus.

Admiralty, Oct. 30.—The following acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet—viz., N M' Lewis and V L Bowring. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon G Kell has been placed on the retired list from Oct 25, 1895, at his own request, with permission to assume the honorary rank of Deputy-Insp.-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Oct. 31.—Staff Surgeon A W Russell has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following gentlemen to be Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1895:—Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve,—J T Shenton, D D Lane, W N M'Gachen, A G Hamilton, A Deas, W J T Saunders, A W Abbott, C Bissett, F V Lockey, J C Jones, G P E Hunt, W H Coysh, W A E Critchley. Sub-Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve.—T B O'Brien, W R Nicholson, F P Edwards, W C Easton, W J G. O'Farrell, G W Carpendale, H Butterworth, A Hambly, J H Jones, J Hambly, J H Jones, J C Williamson, E L A Foakes, E H Dobbin, M S Nicholson, F R Harrold, W J Frazer, W Hamilton, E B Rae, T J Oldham, H C Pocock, T O de Wet, G B Powell, A M Dawson. The following gentlemen to be Sub-Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of the above mentioned Order in Council:—Acting Sub Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve—A E House and W G H Bickford. Midshipmen of the Royal Naval Reserve:—A H Nelson, H F J Young, and R H Celena.

Royal Naval Reserve.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieutenants, viz.:—F M Sergeant, G S Gillard, F W Jones, H L Jenkins, J O Carter, R L Daniel, H Owen, A H Reade, S G Stephens, J Percival Jones, W J Collom, F Thorndick, L E S Spicer, R N Tate, H Tronson, J J Cameron, P A H Underwood, A E S Hambleton, A A King, J M Pearson, A J Coad, T N Keen, F Barnwell, J L Wadge, A F Smith P H Millar, H J Boby, W Naylor, G d'A Hinde, G H Bevan, E E M Neale, W G Churchill, F B Howarts, H J Paterson, W H Thomas, H R East, W S Shelford, D R W Parsons, A Richmond, V Buckland, R S Orrell, B C Alleyne, D S Jones Evens, W R Le Mare, G W J Jenkins, P O Griffiths, P H Baker, P E Maclean, W F Cossey, R W G Lowe, J C Kerkham, F W Fairbank, A Collyer, H G H Pye, G H Jones, H B Wilson, F J B Etherington, C F Laws, M F Berkeley, E J Miall H G Philpott, T M Vincent, A W H Lear, T E Day, A Smith, H A Cottrell, E H Evans, R H Fraser, D Berrie, G Cookson.

Nov 1—The notice of retirement of Fleet-Surgeon G Kell, R N, which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Nov 1, 1895, is hereby cancelled. Assistant Engineer, P G Drake has been promoted to the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 4—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 3, 1888, Divisional Officer of Coast guard E Johns has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement, Gunner J Smith has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 30 bales wool, and 20 bale goat hair, H E Goolamamed; 160 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 40 bales wool, C Vusonjee; 36 bales wool, L Shamjee; 100 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 56 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 18 bales wool, J Vulley; 83 bales wool, D Khimjee; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 41 bales wool, A M Lutiff.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—63 bales wool, K Khooshall; 4 cases carpets, H O H Hassam.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—200 bales cotton fly, and 220 bales cotton dropping, N Futehally and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, and 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunottar s—850 cwts gum, John L Kersten.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—100 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,800 cwts poppyseed, and 11,997 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Aston Hall s—3,939 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 54 bales twist, and 2 boxes cambay stone, E Noordin and Co; 36 cwts angoor, and 35 bales kismiss, E F Kawarrana.
Arroyo s—11 cwts wet dates Syed Benjamin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Lyon and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Arroyo s—298 bales cotton, J Haribux; 500 bales cotton, Rallis Brothers; 1,600 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arroyo s—400 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co; 300 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Arroyo s—814 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 23.

8 p.m.	77·8

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

6 a.m.	74·7
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	84·8

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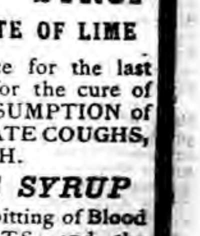

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MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO **Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.**

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

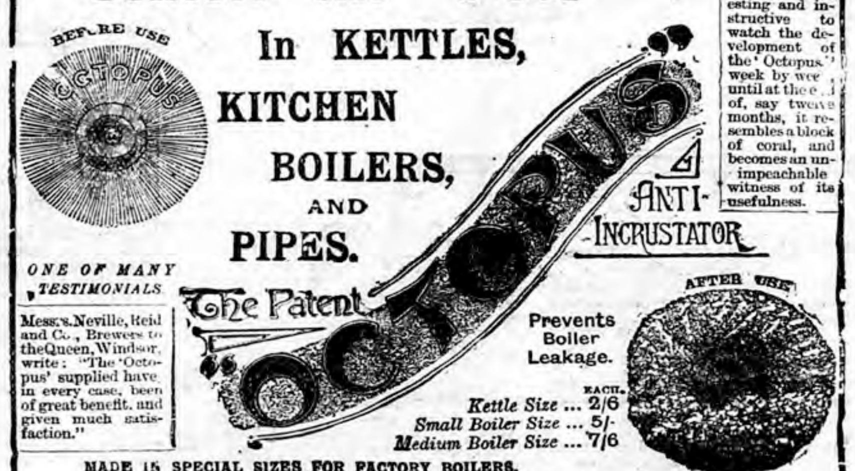
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Collects the 'FUR'

In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strenthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS [illegible]

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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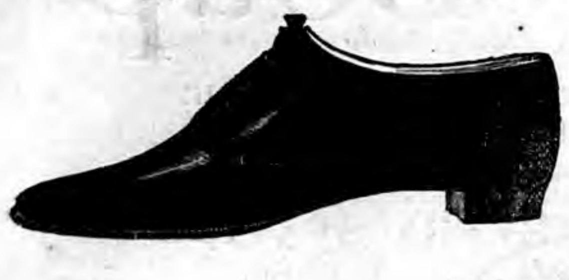
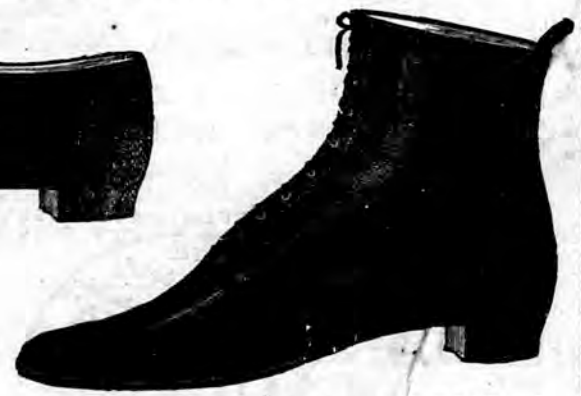
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINEST SELECTED SKINS.



THE OXFORD SHOE
Rs. 15.

Cash
or V. P. P.



BALMORAL LACED BOOT,
Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGED
HUNTLY BLEND
MILD B PURE
SCOTCH WHISKY
GOOD.

IN
BLACK
DUMP
BOTTLES.

AGED
HUNTLY BLEND
MILD B PURE
SCOTCH WHISKY
GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

TRADE MARK

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

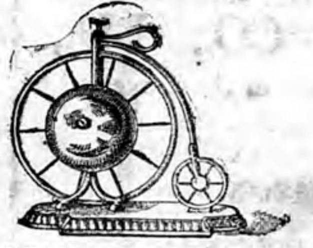
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

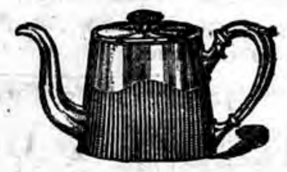
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

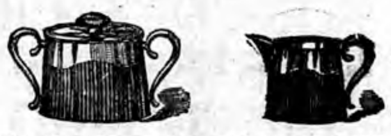
MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

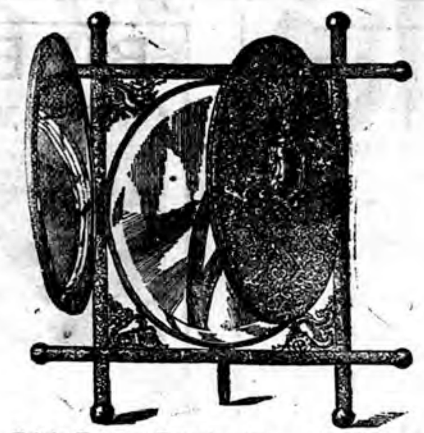


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

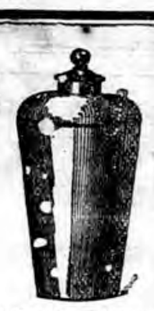




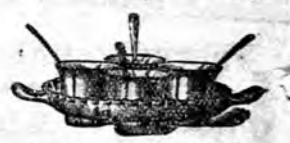
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



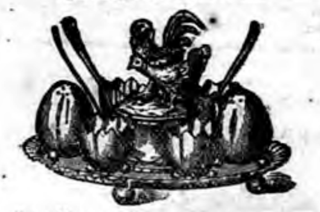
Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



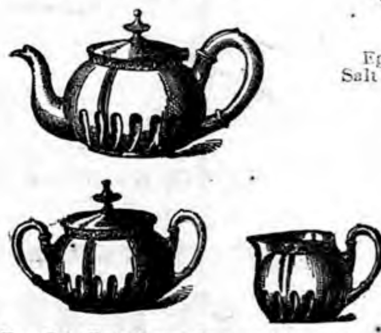
Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.



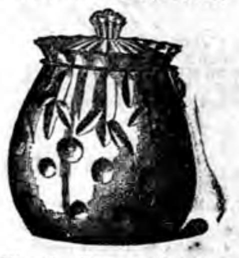
Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs.



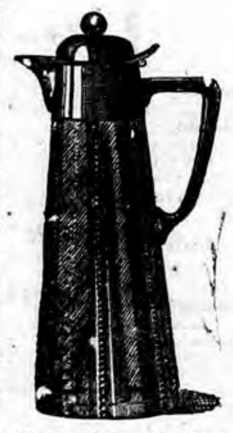
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.



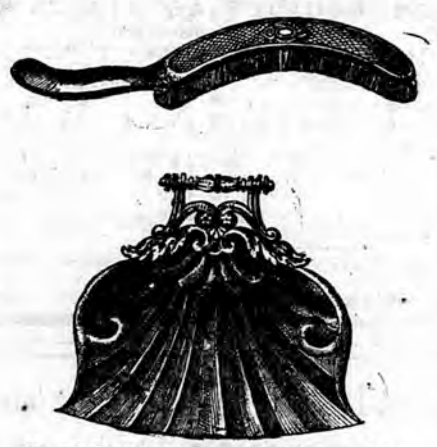
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



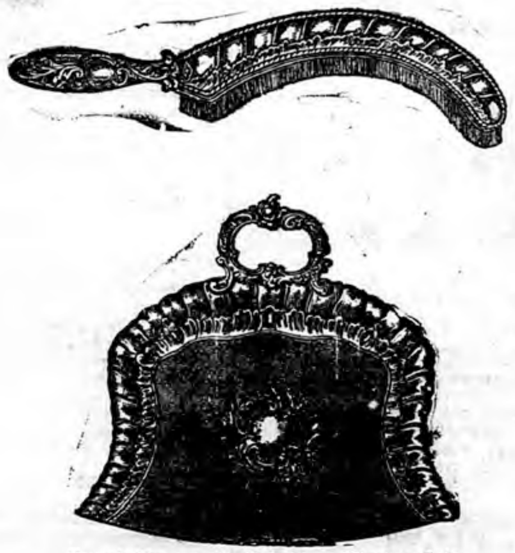
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.



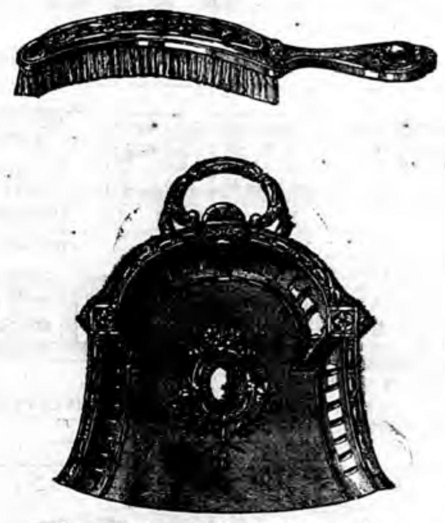
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.



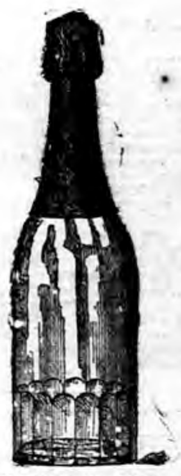
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



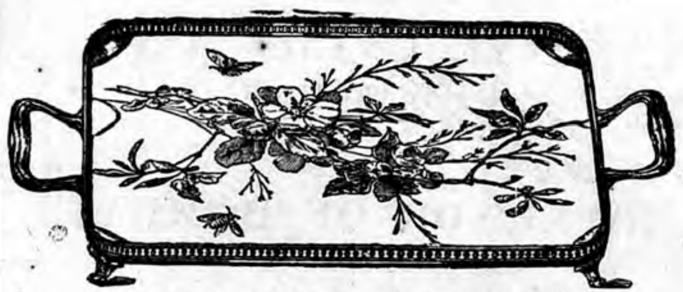
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.



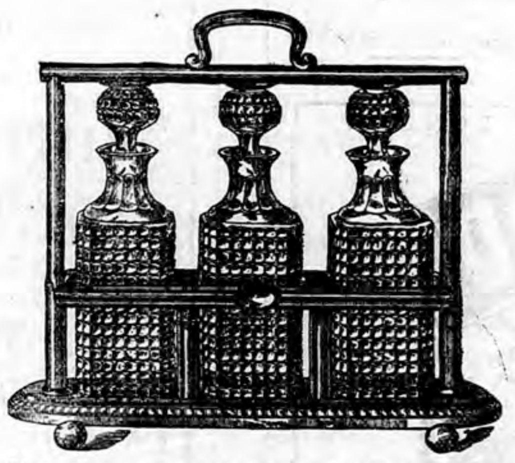
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.



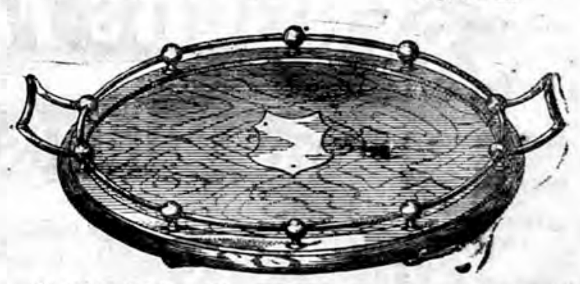
Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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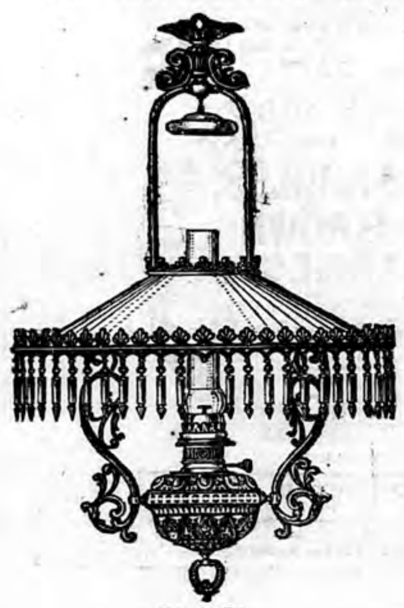

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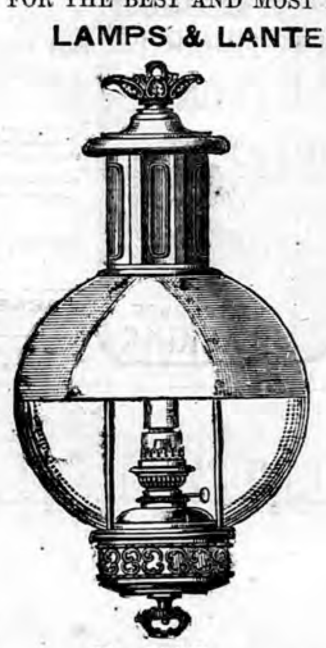

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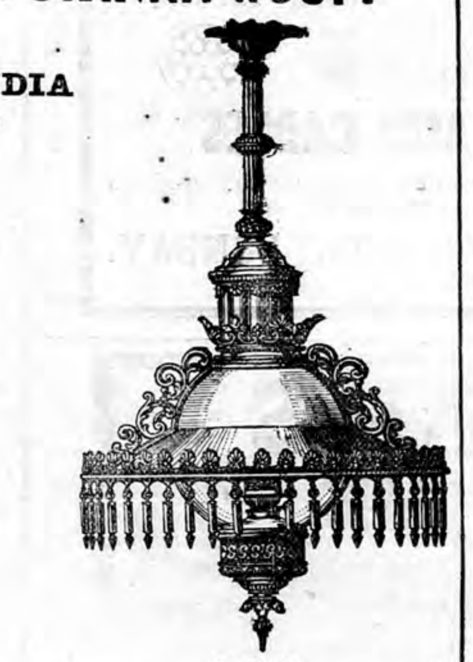

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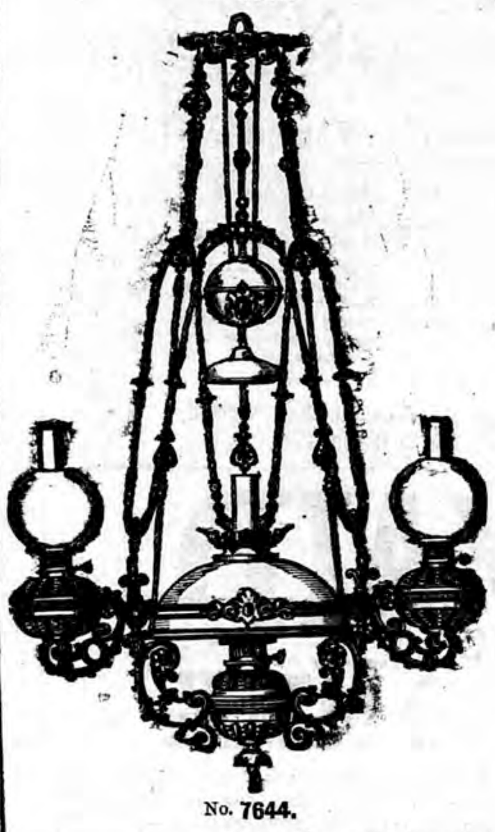

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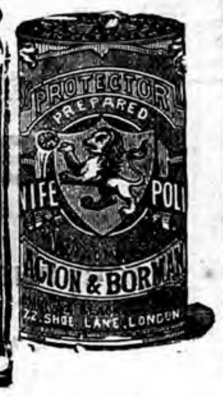

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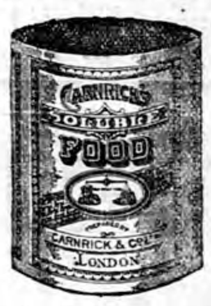

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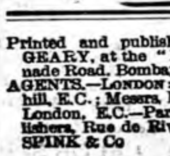

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